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HOME RULE UNDER NICHOLS.

GLANCES AT THREE PARISHES.

THE ELECTION IN NATCHITOCHES, TENSAS, AND CADDO—WHITE LEAGUE "REMONSTRANCES"—HOW "INTELLIGENCE AND INTEGRITY" RULE THE STATE—CONCILIATION IN LOUISIANA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday Night.

I.

The Senate Committee, of which Mr. Teller is Chairman, have examined this week about 60 witnesses. They came from Natchitoches, Tensas, and Caddo Parishes.

Counties are called parishes in Louisiana.

These witnesses have exhibited the nature of "*self*-government," (the italics as well as the phrase is from the President's inaugural address,) and they have illustrated what is meant by "Home Rule" in this region of our great Republic.

I have listened to all of this sad and weary testimony. But I do not propose to repeat, even in the swiftest summary, the shocking incidents of the story of the last election as told by the executioners of its criminal and its shameful acts.

II.

The essential features of the campaign can be rapidly sketched, and I have neither time nor the inclination to do more.

The Autumnal election was the inevitable result of the inauguration of a State Government chosen by a minority of the legal citizens of Louisiana. What "national statesmen" insisted on as "a necessity" in the government of the State, the local politicians insisted was equally a necessity in the government of its parishes. It was resolved that the Intelligence and Integrity of the parishes should rule them without regard to the numerical preponderance of the legal voters, who were decreed to be destitute alike of Intelligence and Integrity. It was resolved, also, that all the white Democrats were men of Intelligence and Integrity, and it is universally admitted here—among all "men of honor, Sir, and high character"—that the black Republicans have no Intelligence, and the white Republicans no Integrity.

There was a common and fixed purpose to create a solid Democratic State; but the agencies for the execution of this universal resolve appear to have been confided quite largely to the Intelligence and Integrity of the individual parishes.

Hence, where these were men of kindly and civilized instincts the political science of bull-dozing was exhibited in its humaner aspects; while its coarser and its criminal features were displayed with hideous distinctness in parishes infested by ruffians or controlled by leaders of violent temper. But, whatever the method, "gentlemen" and "bandits" were equally inflexible in their purpose to carry the election for Intelligence and Integrity.

III.

In Natchitoches (pronounced Nakatosh) the leader of the Democracy is a young gentleman of fine personal appearance and a pleasant address. He is a lawyer. In that parish the Republican leaders, both white and black, were driven into exile—"charitably exiled," was the polite term selected to describe their expulsion; but no more physical force was used than was absolutely necessary to insure that result. There were no assassinations of negroes, nor whippings, nor any other violent methods of electioneering.

Political managers who should conduct a campaign in this fashion in the North or West would probably be shot before the election, and certainly they would be sent to the penitentiary if they survived it. Here they are sent to the Legislature. Each section of our favored country has its own distinctive usages, and far be it from me to interfere, even by the expression of a preference, with Home Rule or State rights in such mere minor matters of detail. I take pleasure in saying that the leader of the Natchitoches Democracy is the best of all the bull-dozers I have ever met, and that I have quite a kindly sentiment toward him. There are bull-dozers and bull-dozers, and I prefer the clean-shirted and kid-gloved variety.

There never were any carpet-baggers in Natchitoches Parish; the Republican officers there were ex-Confederate soldiers, supplemented by a few intelligent colored men; there had been no corruption and no stealing, and no local misgovernment in the parish, and the blacks were and are solidly, and, perhaps, even stolidly, Republicans—and in an overwhelming numerical majority. No Republican ticket was nominated at the last election. The parish is under Home Rule now.

IV.

Tensas is an equally strong Republican parish. It had been well governed, it had been entirely exempt from "the curse of Northern adventurers," and the blacks had always elected Southern-born whites who had fought for the Lost Cause (now found again) as officers, with a smaller proportion of honest men of their own color and race. Democrats attest these facts. The original plan of the Democratic leaders in this parish did equal credit to their strategic skill, and, to be entirely courteous, to their capacity to rise superior to their own political prejudices. The two Republican white leaders were able men, but it cannot be denied that they were scalawags—the most detested by stalwart Democrats of all classes of Southern men. A scalawag is a Southern white gentleman who believes in the political creed of Abraham Lincoln and Charles Sumner. It was reckoned that if these two scalawags "came over" and consented to run on the Democratic ticket they might bring over a number of the negroes with them. This would be the cheapest and quietest way of managing the campaign in the interests of the Democracy. These two office-holders, without consulting the Republicans of the Parish, or any of them, did so consent, and by the concurrence of the Democratic Committee in this arrangement the Democratic Parish Ticket was nominated. No convention was called to consider or ratify this fusion.

The colored leader of the Republicans was a man of excellent character, and universally respected by both races—a Baptist preacher, and a hard-working farmer, who owned his own house and 80 acres of good land, well stocked. He saw through this scheme, and resolved to defeat it. He was a candidate for Congress. With a fair count he was absolutely certain of an election by an overwhelming majority. He desired and obtained a conference with the Democratic Parish Committee, and was ready to propose a compromise. They heard him, and declined to negotiate with him, although he had been duly authorized by a Party Convention to treat with them. They stated that they had already arranged with the Republican Party, through the two candidates already spoken of, who had received no authority from any body of Republicans to treat with them. *They* were satisfied. Why should not *he* be satisfied? Fairfax then consulted with his friends, and they determined to make up a ticket of Democrats exclusively—all white men—planters and old citizens. These gentlemen accepted the offer to run an opposition ticket on the condition that they should run distinctively as Democrats. They had been lifelong Democrats, and they are Democrats to-day. They were willing that Fairfax should run for Congress if they were invested with the local authority. A Republican Convention was to be called on Monday, Oct. 18, to ratify this judicious compact. This masterly movement threatened to defeat the plans of the coparceners, as well as to destroy the prospect of electing a Democratic Congressman. The Democratic committee knew that the new Democratic candidates could not be bull-dozed, for they, too, were men of Intelligence and Integrity, and in Louisiana it is a well-attested fact that all men of Integrity and Intelligence are not wholly unfamiliar with the use of carnal weapons.

V.

There was now only one plan by which Fairfax could be defeated. He must be "remonstrated with" by the "regular" friends of Integrity and Intelligence. An armed company of men from an adjoining county, but in the same Congressional District, rode up late one night to Fairfax's house to "remonstrate" with him. This is the theory of their friends. The Remonstrants were led by Capt. Peck, whom a leading Democratic witness, a prominent planter and an old citizen, described as a man of "high character and high ancestry." The Remonstrants rapidly approached the house. After dismounting, the advance, led by Capt. Peck, rushed up to the door. They pushed past Mrs. Fairfax, who had opened it. As soon as the Captain saw Mr. Fairfax he opened his remarks, (in remonstrance,) by saying, "There is that —— now!" and then fired his revolver at him. The ball missed the preacher and entered the door near him. Mr. Fairfax ran. A second shot missed him. He escaped. Capt. Peck then fired four balls (in remonstrance) into another colored man who was in the room. This man died after a few days of agony. Two other colored men were also badly wounded. Mr. Fairfax had a brother, but he escaped unharmed. There were four women in the house at the time. They fled to a neighbor's cabin as soon as the firing began. While the firing was going on in the rooms, the Remonstrants outside shot wildly through the windows. They killed their leader. They then returned home, carrying his riddled corpse with them. The women and the two wounded survivors gave a clear and graphic account of this affray.

Now was the time for Gov. Nicholls to redeem his promises to President Hayes. Prompt action *was* taken to vindicate the violated majesty of the law by the friends of Intelligence and Integrity. No investigation of the attack on Mr. Fairfax's house was made; there was no effort instituted to discover the names of the men who followed the lead of Capt. Peck; but a warrant was quickly issued for the arrest of Mr. Fairfax, charging him with the murder of Capt. Peck! This action is in strict accordance with the code that governs the conduct of Home Rulers in Louisiana.

VI.

Other companies hastened to the Parish. Of course, it was reported that the negroes were in arms, and that the lives of the whites were in imminent danger. One company crossed from Mississippi. They were significantly and speedily notified by the white supporters of the Independent Ticket that this was "not a niggers' war," but a quarrel between white Democrats, and that they had better return to their own State. They went back.

VII.

Meanwhile, one of the armed companies that marched through the parish came to a thickly-peopled negro settlement and fired a murderous volley into their quarters at Bass's Lane. They reported that they had been fired into by the negroes. One of them, examined under oath, attests that he heard no firing, although, as he was in the ranks, he must necessarily have heard the shots, if there had been any shots from the negroes. But, according to the Captain's statement, eight negroes were killed at the time.

VIII.

One attempt to overawe the white Independent Democrats was promptly withdrawn. They were Southern white men, and they would not listen to a remonstrance. Five other negroes were killed in this parish. This statement comes from Democratic testimony. But the reports at the time gave a larger list of slain, and the Senate investigation has not yet been concluded.

This series of episodes accomplished its purpose. There was no Republican candidate for Congress in Tensas Parish. The race issue was raised, and then the Independent Democratic parish ticket was defeated by fraud.

IX.

Caddo Parish is in the western part of the State. It is a strong Republican parish, with a dense black population, and yet it was absolutely necessary that the Democrats should carry it in order to elect another Congressman. In neither of these districts, under a fair count, could any Democratic candidate secure even a respectable minority vote.

There was intimidation at the meetings of colored voters during that campaign. But the Republican leaders had adopted the wise policy of selecting young white Democrats exclusively—or with but a single exception—for their local candidates in order to divide the white or Democratic vote and to secure the support of the fighting race. The blacks were urged to support them for the reason that they were young men, and not wedded as the old men were wedded, to the theories of *ante-bellum* times. References to the days of slavery were denounced as "incendiary," and all illustrations showing that the negroes were still toiling for inadequate pay—as by the system of leasing and "advances"—that prevailed in that parish were fiercely decried by the Democratic leaders as efforts to incite labor against capital.

X.

The ballot-box at one precinct was placed in a "bull-dozing district," so difficult to reach that, in ordinary weather, as one witness said, "only a duck or a bird could get to it" from the lands where the masses of the negroes worked. A party of 300 or more blacks traveled about 35 miles to get to it; traveled through thickets and swamps—for the Democrats had taken the precaution to remove the ferry-boat. After this box had been used all day, a party of armed white men seized it and destroyed it.

XI.

At another precinct—Caledonia—between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a company of mounted men, not residents of the settlement, nor voters there, arrived, every man fully armed, and under military command. Shortly afterward two white men began to wrestle, and in the course of their scuffle they ran against a lame black man. He asked them civilly to "keep off his leg." The Republicans assert that this scuffle was a pretext to begin a riot. It is certain that one of the whites immediately accused the black man of striking him, and then called loudly for his shot-gun. Another white man began to fire his revolver. The blacks scattered, or, as the phrase here is, "they squandered." They ran to the house of a colored man near by, the only colored candidate on the ticket. Instantly the cry was raised that they were running for their guns. In this house there were four or five shot-guns, which had been kept there for several days, because threats had been made by a personal enemy—also a colored man—to set his cotton-gin on fire.

Quick volleys were fired by the whites. Seven or eight negroes were killed; one white man was wounded.

This riot would seem to be a senseless as well as brutal slaughter—certainly rather a drunken than a political affray—if one could keep out of sight the simultaneous arrival of the armed men. The negroes had voted; the Democrats had sole control of the ballot-boxes. What benefit could come from a riot in the evening? In the morning a riot might have dispersed the voters; but now what political purpose could it serve?

The Republicans say that it was intended to arouse the animosity of race in order to prevent a fair count; for the white friends of the Independent candidates were present at the polls, and they would have seen to it that there was either an honest return or a "regular" Democratic funeral. The race issue once raised, even these men were powerless.

And, if this was the purpose, it was entirely successful, for the parish and this ward of it was returned as having voted for the Bourbon branch of the Democracy.

XII.

Thus, in Caddo and in Tensas, by raising the race issue—by threats, and by the slaughter of the blacks—the Independent Democrats were defeated. In Natchitoches, the Democrats, by "charitably exiling" the Republican leaders, achieved the same conciliatory results. By similar expedients, in other parishes, two members of Congress were secured in the strongest Republican districts of the Gulf State.

XIII.

There were no outrages in the sugar-growing parishes. Cotton is no longer a king. Cotton is a bull-dozer now. Sugar is the true conciliator. Why? Because before the season of the political campaign ends the cotton crop is gathered for the most part, and even when the negroes are driven from their plantations there is no vital injury done to the planters. But, in the sugar-growing parishes, the campaign is begun, carried on, and ended in the height of the season, and bull-dozing, by demoralizing labor, would bring instant ruin on the planters. The bull-dozers have not interfered with the black sugar-growers of Louisiana since 1868. The negroes there elect the planters and other whites to the local offices, and they are allowed to vote as they please for Governmental and legislative candidates.

XIV.

By and by the bull-doser will be brought face to face with the planter. Amite County, in Mississippi, was nearly ruined by the bull-doser. As long as the negro was the sole victim of outrage no planter seized his shot-gun to defend him. But, seeing the approaching ruin, they organized as "Moderators," and sternly threatened the bull-dosing "Regulators." They conquered a peace, yet not until many of them who had once urged on the Regulators had been made bankrupts by the exodus of the negro.

The future of the negro is not wholly dark here, although the present is gloomy enough. Greek will meet Greek, by and by, and the Greek who owns the soil will win, and the negro will share his victory. J. R.

THE SITUATION IN THE EAST.

GREECE'S FRONTIER DEMANDS—RUMORS OF SHERE ALI'S RETURN TO KABUL.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Reuter's dispatch from Athens says that Mukhtar Pasha has decided on Janina as the meeting-place of the Frontier Commission. The Greek delegates will be instructed to insist on the cession of Janina. The Greek journals urge the Government to remain firm on this point.

VIENNA, Jan. 19.—The *Fremdenblatt* is authorized to deny that Austria has any intention of advancing to Salonica.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Lahore states that various unauthenticated rumors are current that Shere Ali is returning to Kabul.

A dispatch from Kandahar reports that Gens. Stewart and Biddulph are reconnoitring toward Kalat-i-Ghilzai, on the road to Kabul, and Girishk, on the road to Herat.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

GERMANY'S SAMOAN DEMANDS—THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND'S RIGHTS—THE ACCIDENT TO THE FRIGATE CONSTITUTION.

BERNE, Jan. 19.—The popular vote throughout Switzerland has resulted in a large majority in favor of subvention to the St. Gothard and other Alpine railways.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—The *North German Gazette* denies the sensational reports relative to Germany's intended action toward the Samoan Islanders, and states that Germany will merely keep sufficient naval force in the neighborhood to retain possession of two small ports on the Island of Upola, which she seized and will hold as a pledge until the Samoan Government grants Germany her treaty rights.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The *Standard's* correspondent at Copenhagen reports a sensational rumor that Prussia is negotiating to obtain a renunciation by the Duke of Cumberland of his rights to Hanover in return for the cession of Northern Schleswig to him.

Capt. Badger, of the United States frigate Constitution, says, in regard to the grounding of the ship, that judging from the time he had sailed he supposed he was 2½ miles from the English coast when the ship struck. He believes he must have been carried out of his reckoning by the current. After getting afloat the ship had a narrow escape, as the tow-rope broke when passing the Needles. One of the Constitution's boats capsized off Cowes, and two of its occupants were rescued with difficulty.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—The *République Française*, M. Gambetta's organ, says the Ministry, by chosing a policy of inaction, has signed its own doom.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The *Standard's* Paris correspondent says that, at a meeting of Bonapartists, on Sunday, M. Rouher and a majority of those present considered that the Bonapartists should show that their first object was to preserve conservative principles. The minority favored a precipitation of the crisis.

The *Times'* Paris dispatch says the tone of the Radical organs is growing stronger. The ordeal is very serious, as behind the agitation for the dismissal of officials is an attack of the Jacobins on gradual legal reforms.

THE ENGLISH LABOR TROUBLES.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The North Wales Miners' Association has resolved to vote £7 to every member of the union who desires to emigrate to America, and £14 to emigrants to Australia.

Notices were posted on Saturday by the Iron Trade Employers' Association in the iron ship building yards and foundries in Liverpool and the district around, of a reduction in wages of 7½ per cent. after the 31st of January. It is thought the men will strike.

At a meeting of Great Northern Railway employes, held in London to-day, (Sunday,) the men pledged themselves to oppose any reduction in wages. The decision of the Directors of the road will be made known on Tuesday.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Six engineering firms at Huddersfield have locked out their workmen for refusing to consent to an extension of the hours of labor.

A TERRIBLE COLLISION AT SEA.

CORUNNA, Spain, Jan. 19.—The Spanish steamer Yrurac Bat, from Baltimore via Liverpool, has arrived here in a damaged condition. She reports that she was in collision with a British sailing vessel, the Lancashire Witch, which sunk with all on board. The steamer's bows were broken in.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

An unusual light on the second floor of the brick buildings Nos. 60 and 62 Clinton-street was noticed by Patrolman Taylor, of the Eleventh Precinct, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and investigation showed that the building was on fire. The floor is occupied as a cabinet-maker's shop by Herman Bartelmes, and a bundle of paper soaked in kerosene was blazing at the base of a wooden pillar. The officer put out the fire and reported the case to Capt. Cherry, who searched the building thoroughly, and found that the door leading into the store of the New-York Ornamental Paper Company on the first floor had been broken into, but nothing was missed by that firm. Isidore Cohen, a tailor, on the third floor, also had the door of his shop broken open, and 25 coats were missing. They were valued at $200, and it is supposed that the burglars set fire to the building. The loss to Mr. Bartelmes is $25. He reports having seen several suspicious persons around the building lately. Fire Marshal Sheldon will make an investigation.

On Saturday morning, at 1 o'clock, all the business portion of Allensville, Ky., was destroyed by fire. Mr. Adams, a dry goods dealer, had $15,000 worth of stock, occupying a two-story brick building. He had an insurance of $5,500 on the stock, but nothing on the building. Adams Express Company lost a considerable amount. A number of other stores were burned out. A lady owning a millinery establishment lost her entire stock, and a trunk containing $100 in silver. The total loss will reach from $30,000 to $35,000. There was but little insurance. The fire is supposed to have been started by an incendiary for the purpose of plunder.

A fire broke out at 9 o'clock last night in the millinery store of Louis Drucker, No. 19½ Division-street, originating in some unknown manner, and before the flames could be extinguished the stock in the store was almost completely destroyed. The loss is reported at $3,500. The building is owned by Morris Kutner, and was damaged to the amount of $600. Drucker is insured for $2,400.

A LIGHT SENTENCE FOR MURDER.

YORK, Penn., Jan. 19.—The jury in the case of William Matson, on trial for the murder of Erastus D. King, in August last, yesterday rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. Matson was sentenced to three years and three months in the Penitentiary.

ASSAULT ON ORANGEMEN.

OTTAWA, Jan. 19.—Two Orange Young Britons were brutally assaulted last night while on their way home by a party of roughs. They both received severe wounds about the head.

THE NATION'S LEGISLATURE.

WORK BEFORE THE HOUSE TO-DAY.

THE FIRST CALL OF THE STATES FOR BILLS SINCE THE HOLIDAY RECESS BEGAN—A LARGE NUMBER OF NEW MEASURES EXPECTED—MR. WRIGHT'S LAND SCHEME—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BILLS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—In the House to-morrow the States will be called for the introduction of bills for reference to committees, and as there has been no call of States since the holiday recess, the introduction of a large number of bills of every character may be expected. Bills introduced from this time forward will not, however, stand much chance of receiving the attention of the House, for the reason that there is now on the calendar a greater number of bills awaiting action than can be disposed of by March 4. In six weeks from Tuesday next the time of the Forty-fifth Congress will expire, and most of that time will be required to consider the regular appropriation bills, the largest and most important of which have not yet been matured by the Committee on Appropriations. In addition to the appropriation bills, there is a number of important public measures and several hundred pension and other private bills on the calendar, while the Speaker's table is well loaded with business from the Senate in the form of bills passed by the Senate and bills returned to the House with Senate amendments. Perhaps the most important of these is the Senate bill to extend the time for the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, upon which the friends of that company are anxious to secure final action.

No opportunity to enter the motion to suspend the rules, which can only be made on Mondays after the call of States is completed, has been presented since Dec. 17, when that motion was entered by Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, in order to take up and pass his bill to lend $500 to each settler on the public lands under the Homestead laws, which motion is now pending as the unfinished business for to-morrow after the morning hour. Unfortunately for Mr. Wright and others who have measures which they want to pass in this manner, no opportunity will be offered to-morrow to suspend the rules. The Committee on the District of Columbia is entitled to the third Monday of each month, after 2 o'clock, for the exclusive consideration of business relating to the District, and as that committee has several important measures to bring forward, it will certainly claim the floor at the hour designated. Should any member desire to defeat a vote on Mr. Wright's bill to-morrow, and prevent any other member from making the motion to suspend the rules, he can do so by a demand for the reading of all bills presented for reference, which would consume the time up to 2 o'clock. While it is probable that a vote will be allowed on Mr. Wright's bill, it is not likely that any other measure will be permitted to be brought forward on a motion to suspend the rules, for the reason that fears are entertained that some obnoxious financial measure might be thrust upon the House, and while it is well known that no measure of this kind could be passed, members desire to avoid being forced to vote upon such questions merely to satisfy a few demagogues who are actuated solely by a desire to make what they call "a record."

DELAYED APPROPRIATION BILLS.

ARE THE DEMOCRATS WORKING FOR AN EXTRA SESSION?—THE EARLY ZEAL OF THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE FOLLOWED BY DILATORY TACTICS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The indifference now manifested by the House Committee on Appropriations in preparing the appropriation bills is in strange contrast with the zeal exhibited by that committee prior to the holiday recess. During the first three weeks of the session the committee reported and the House passed six of the 12 regular appropriation bills, namely: Fortifications, Military Academy, Pensions, Consular and Diplomatic, Indian and Navy. Of these, the Military Academy, Pensions and Fortifications have been sent to the President for approval, and the other three are with committees of conference. The differences between the two houses upon the bills in conference are not material and can be harmonized without much difficulty. The bills yet to be reported are the Legislative, Executive and Judicial, Sundry Civil, Post Office, Army, River and Harbor, and General Deficiency. The Legislative bill is said to be ready to report to the House, and it is promised that it will be presented during the present week. The aggregate amount appropriated by this bill is about $150,000 less than the amount appropriated by the last bill. No explanation is offered for not presenting the bill immediately, which gives color to the report that the Democrats propose to delay these bills with a view of securing an extra session of Congress. The Sundry Civil bill is said to be almost perfected, and will follow the Legislative bill. The Post Office bill is in charge of Messrs. Blount, Clymer, and Baker, and is not yet in shape. It is believed that there will be an increase in the aggregate of this bill compared with the appropriation for the present fiscal year. The Army bill, which is in charge of Mr. Hewitt, may be said to be ready, but it will not be reported until some action on the part of the House is had on the Burnside bill. Should the House refuse to pass the Burnside bill, the Army Appropriation bill will be brought forward with Mr. Hewitt's plan of reorganization incorporated therein. Nothing has yet been done, except in a general way, with the Deficiency bill, which is always the last of the appropriation bills to be reported. The River and Harbor bill is being prepared by the Committee on Commerce, and it is probable that when it is ready those in charge of it will follow the usual practice in reference to this bill, and try to carry it through the House under a suspension of the rules.

THE SOUTHERN CIVIL SERVICE.

ITS REORGANIZATION CONTEMPLATED BY THE ADMINISTRATION—FAILURE OF THE "RECONCILIATION" PLAN—PROBABLE REINSTATEMENT OF EX-MARSHAL PITKIN, OF LOUISIANA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—There are increasing evidences that the Administration has under consideration a reorganization of the civil service in the South. As will be well remembered, it was represented at the commencement of President Hayes' government that the disorganization of government and society in the Southern States was largely due to the assumed fact that officers intrusted with the execution of Federal laws were aliens to the people among whom they lived, generally unpopular and discreditable to the Administration and party by which they were maintained, and that Southern Democrats defied the law chiefly because they detested its instruments. At the same time, it was represented that were the Administration to intrust the offices in question to men in harmony with, and agreeable to, "the people" of the South, a new era of respect for, and obedience to, the United States laws would follow. Accepting this view of the situation, the Administration entered upon the experiment of complying with the demands made by Southern Democrats. The result is well known. In most of the Southern States the law officers of President Grant's Administration have been replaced by Democrats or lukewarm Republicans who are indorsed by the leading men of the White League. In spite of these changes, however, the manufacture of "moonshine" whisky goes on with even more energy than before "the era of reconciliation." A Democratic District Attorney in South Carolina did not restrain the red-shirt rifle clubs in 1878 more effectually than the Republican officials were able to do in 1876. A Democratic United States Marshal in Georgia has proved that he is unable to prevent the grossest violations of the revenue laws in that State and in Louisiana. A Marshal appointed upon the recommendation of leading Democrats was unable to restrain the political murderers of Tensas and Caddo more effectually than the Republican Marshal Pitkin was able to restrain these fellows in Feliciana and Ouachita. On the other hand, the frauds in New-Orleans, which Mr. Pitkin rendered impossible in 1876, Marshal Wharton permitted to pass unchallenged in 1878. These facts, with many specifications and details, are now being pressed upon the attention of the Administration, and there is good ground for the belief that important changes will shortly be made among the Federal officials in Georgia, Louisiana, and South Carolina. For the Marshalship of Louisiana the ex-Marshal, Mr. Pitkin, is the most prominent candidate. He is indorsed by all the strong Republicans of New-Orleans, and by leading business men. The President is reported as having stated that the application of his friends was receiving the most favorable consideration.

THE CHEYENNE OUTBREAK.

A DENIAL OF THE REPORT THAT RATIONS WERE WITHHELD FROM THE INDIANS—ARMY OFFICERS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DELAY IN THEIR TRANSFER TO THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Indian Bureau has been accused of withholding from the Cheyennes who recently escaped from the custody of the military authorities at Fort Robinson certain rations to which the Indians are entitled under treaty stipulations, and a report made by Agent Miles on Sept. 30 has been quoted to sustain this charge. An examination of the facts shows that no blame properly attaches to the Indian Bureau in reference to improper treatment of the Cheyennes, and that the charge that the Indians were unlawfully denied coffee and sugar is erroneous, and proceeds from a misunderstanding as to the provisions of the law by which the Secretary of the Interior is bound in issuing rations and annuities to Indians. After making his report of Sept. 30, in which he said, "the full list of rations named in their [the Cheyennes'] treaty of 1876 had not been furnished them," Agent Miles made a more thorough examination to ascertain how far the treaty had been complied with in the matter of furnishing the Indians the rations which they had been promised, and he discovered, to his surprise, that, although they had not been furnished three pounds of beans to each 100 rations, and had not always been regularly supplied with corn, they had, in conformity with treaty stipulations, been supplied with the full equivalent for those commodities. Agent Miles found, in fact, that the Indians had received more than is required by the treaty.

It is true that the rations of coffee and sugar were withheld from all Indians who refused to work, but this was done in accordance with law, and not for the purpose of disciplining the Indians. The coffee and sugar rations are offered the Indians to induce them to perform agricultural or some other useful labor, and unless such labor is performed the Indian Bureau is required to withhold those articles. The act of March 3, 1875, section 3, provides: "That for the purpose of inducing Indians to labor and become self-supporting, it is provided that hereafter, in distributing the supplies and annuities to the Indians for whom the same are appropriated, the agent distributing the same shall require all able-bodied male Indians between the ages of 18 and 45 to perform service upon the reservation for the benefit of themselves or the tribe, at a reasonable rate, to be fixed by the agent in charge, and to an amount equal in value to the supplies to be delivered, and the allowances provided for such Indians shall be distributed to them only upon condition of the performance of such labor under such rules and regulations as the agent may prescribe: Provided, that the Secretary of the Interior may, by written order, except any particular tribe, or portion of a tribe, from the operations of this provision where he deems it proper and expedient." It will thus be seen that the Secretary of the Interior is bound by law to demand that the Indians shall work for their annuities and rations, and as coffee and sugar are regarded by them as articles of luxury, the least that the Secretary can do to comply with the law is to insist that coffee and sugar shall only be issued to such Indians as will "perform service upon the reservation for the benefit of themselves or of the tribe."

The allegation that the dead of Winter was chosen for the return of the Cheyennes to the Indian Territory is not correct. On Nov. 16, while the weather was mild and pleasant, the Indian Bureau requested the military authorities to transfer the Cheyennes, then in their charge as prisoners, to the Indian Territory. The military made no movement in the matter until five weeks later, when a request was made upon the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for supplies of additional clothing for the Indians. The delay, therefore, in the movement to transfer them is not chargeable to the Interior Department, but to those officers in whose charge they were as prisoners of war.

TALES FOR THE MARINES.

SOME OF THE ASTOUNDING STATEMENTS OF THE ADMINISTRATION ORGAN REGARDING THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE CASES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The *Republican* of to-morrow will print the following upon the subject of the New-York nominations:

"It is now very generally conceded that the New-York Custom-house nominations will be eventually confirmed. No action will be had in the premises, however, until after a reply has been received from Collector Arthur by the Senate Commerce Committee to the charges alleged against him in the Executive Message sent to the Senate last Wednesday. These charges are capable of ready and satisfactory explanation, in the opinion of Senator Conkling and his friends, and if they are so explained, the rejection of the pending nomination of Messrs. Merritt, Burt, and Graham may ensue. But it is confidently believed in Administration circles that they cannot be so easily answered or disposed of. Among them is an explicit charge that, owing to Gen. Arthur's remissness, the Government lost $375,000 per annum of Customs duties on kid gloves, $3,000,000 per annum on silks, and $6,000,000 on sugars, although it is proper to add that a portion of this loss on sugars is not directly chargeable to the New-York Custom-house."

IMPORTANT COINAGE BILLS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Committee on Coinage has agreed upon three bills, which the Chairman—Mr. Stephens—is authorized to report to the House, when that committee is called. The first bill is to redeem trade dollars at par and recoin them into standard silver dollars. The second provides for the retirement of subsidiary silver coins and their recoinage into legal tender dollars. The third is intended to equalize the double metal standard by making it 16 of silver to 1 of gold, instead of 15½ to 1, as at present. The report on the metric system, upon which this committee has been working for some time, will be ready on Wednesday next, and will be presented to the House as soon as possible. It is very comprehensive, and is designed not only to give an authentic history of this system, but to furnish convenient and accurate data for reference.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1879.

Judge Hunt's condition seems to have changed for the worse. He is very sick to-night, but his physician says he does not consider that he is in any immediate danger.

Owing to a difference of opinion regarding the transaction of certain business of the Indian Office, Mr. William M. Leeds, the Chief Clerk of that office, has been suspended for 30 days, during which time there will be an investigation into the existing difficulties. The authorities at the Interior Department are very reticent concerning the affair. Rumors were in circulation that other officers belonging to this office were in trouble, but this is positively denied.

Since the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States sustaining the anti-polygamy law of Congress as applicable to Utah, there has been an increase of petitions from women in all parts of the country asking Congress to make effective the anti-polygamy law of 1862. The Committees on the Judiciary have charge of the subject. Petitions are also received in increased numbers asking for the prevention of the adulteration of sugars and other sweets, and also for the prevention of the adulteration of food.

OHIO POLITICAL SENTIMENT.

THE REPUBLICAN PROGRAMME FAVORABLY RECEIVED—MR. GARFIELD'S SENATORIAL ASPIRATIONS.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 19.—Much satisfaction is expressed by prominent members of the Republican Party in this State with the announcement which was telegraphed from Washington last week, that the programme of the party was to nominate Garfield and Foster for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor next Fall; and although a denial has followed it, still it seems to be generally believed. It is felt that much depends upon the success of the party next Fall, and that the only thing necessary to insure success is the right kind of candidates. Garfield and Foster would make an invincible team. It is understood that Garfield does not desire the Governorship, but he is a confessed candidate for the Senatorship. Without a special effort, it will be difficult for the Republicans to carry the State, and with a Democratic Legislature, Mr. Garfield's chances for the Senatorship are gone. When the victory is won, however, Garfield can be elected Senator, and thus Foster will succeed to the Governorship. The opinion of some of the members of the Legislature, with whom the TIMES' correspondent has conversed, is that all that has been said against Garfield would be brought up, and a bitter personal fight made, but the same men say that this would amount to nothing, as he is always able to carry everything before him in a canvass, and has already exploded these charges. Garfield is thought to be ambitious enough and sufficiently alive to his own interests to see that he cannot fail to be a favorite if he is able to carry the State in such a closely-contested election as that of next Fall promises to be. It is thought by some members of the Legislature that the coming canvass will partake much of the bitterness of the Brough-Vallandigham struggle of 1863. The Democrats will in some way woo the Nationals into the fold of their party, and the two united will make a very strong effort to carry the State. They will not do this, however, as the party has too much of a load to carry.

BUTLER'S PLANS AND HOPES.

HIS FRIENDS ANNOUNCE THAT HE WILL RUN FOR GOVERNOR AGAIN—AN ORGAN TO BE STARTED TO REVILE REPUBLICAN LEADERS.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—Notwithstanding that the Democratic State Committee was organized last week almost wholly in the interest of the old leaders, and the Butler Democrats were shoved to the rear, it is as confidently asserted as ever that "the General" will run again next Fall. Senator French, his chief man in the Legislature, and his partner in many profitable business schemes, says there is no doubt of it. He and the other Butler men in the Legislature talk freely of their purposes in the next campaign. "No matter," they say in effect, "what the Republican legislators do, we shall be able to make plenty of issues. Whatever measure of retrenchment they may effect, we can honestly claim it to be the result of the 'Butler scare.' If they accomplish little, we can point to their incompetency to effect a genuine reform. Whatever they do, we shall have 'em." A prominent Boston Butler leader is quoted as saying: "One thing we shall not do; we shall not continue the experiment of subsidizing a Boston organ, but we shall issue a campaign daily, manned by sharp young journalists, who will be furnished with plenty of 'points' on which to impale Republican leaders. It will be a war without mercy. We were too lenient last time. Other reputations than ours must suffer, and Gen. Butler's hat will supply 'bricks' enough." The experiment of subsidizing a Boston organ, referred to above, it is believed, has really proved a costly and unsatisfactory one to Butler and the friends who joined him in it, and reports of his intention of purchasing a controlling interest in a paper, or starting a new venture, preferring rather to own than to bribe, have long been circulated about town.

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL'S TROUBLES.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH PROPERTY IN CINCINNATI TO BE PLACED IN THE HANDS OF TRUSTEES FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ARCHIEPISCOPAL SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITORS.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 19.—The greater part of the property of the Catholic Church in Cincinnati and vicinity will to-morrow be turned over to a Board of Trustees to be managed in the interest of the creditors of Archbishop Purcell. The property consists of St. Peter's Cathedral, St. Joseph's Seminary, the orphan asylum at Cumminsville, the Considine property on Price's Hill, the Cathedral school-house, corner of Elizabeth and Mound streets, the old St. John's Hospital corner of Third and Plum streets, together with a large amount of personal securities, notes, mortgages, accounts, &c. The Trustees are Fathers P. A. Quinn, of the Cathedral; J. C. Albrinck, of Holy Trinity Church; Charles Stewart, a paper-dealer; Joseph P. Rogers, Treasurer of the Marine Railway, and Joseph Grever, of Grever, Tangeman & Co. This board will hereafter manage all of the financial affairs of the diocese in the interest of the members of the church who have deposited their savings with the Archbishop. A thorough examination of the situation discloses the fact that the liabilities of the Archiepiscopal Savings Bank are about $500,000. The property turned over to secure the debt is worth at least $1,000,000, but if it should prove inadequate, every building and piece of ground in Cincinnati owned by the Catholic Church will be placed in the hands of the Trustees. The Trustees have determined to issue bonds to the amount of the indebtedness, which bonds will be payable at any time after three years and within 20. They will bear 5 per cent. interest, and the property turned over to the Trustees will be pledged for their redemption. Catholic people are much pleased at the prospect of a speedy termination of the troubles which have embarrassed the Church. The desire for the retention of the Archbishop in his high office is general among all classes. The report that his resignation has been accepted at Rome is not credited here.

A DEFAULTING BANK TELLER.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 19.—William E. Coffin, until lately the trusted Teller of Lafayette Bank of this City, is a defaulter and fugitive. The managers of the bank are very reticent in regard to the matter, but declare that the deficit will not exceed $10,000. Outside estimates place the amount as high as $25,000. Coffin has been living a fast life for some time, but succeeded so well in covering up his excesses that his employers had no knowledge of what was going on. About two weeks ago he left the city, and his desk has been vacant ever since. His protracted absence led to an examination of his accounts, when it was discovered that special deposits had been tampered with to the amount named above. Those who are familiar with his manner of life, of late believe that he has been stealing for some time. There is a woman in the case, who is supposed to be with him in his flight. The Lafayette Bank is one of the oldest and most conservative banking institutions in the West.

THE MURDER OF MITCHELL AND KETCHUM.

OMAHA, Jan. 19.—The Olive brothers, one of whom is charged with being the principal in the brutal murder of Mitchell and Ketchum, are very wealthy cattle men. One who lives in Texas has come to Nebraska to help save I. P. Olive and his fellow-prisoners (nine in number) from the gallows. The ablest legal talent in the State has already been retained in their defense. The prosecution claim that the chain of evidence is complete, and that every one of the prisoners will be convicted. So certain of conviction is the prosecuting officer that he will probably refuse to take the testimony of two of the prisoners who have manifested a desire "to turn State's evidence."

ONTARIO'S NEW CHIEF-JUSTICE.

OTTAWA, Jan. 19.—At 11 o'clock to-morrow the Governor-General will administer the oath of office to Hon. W. J. Ritchie, the new Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court. Immediately afterward Judge Taschereau and, possibly, Judge Gwynn, will be sworn in by the Chief-Justice. The court will open at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

THE BREAK IN THE DIRECT CABLE.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Jan. 19.—The break in the direct cable, which occurred on the 4th inst., has been located in water from 20 to 25 fathoms deep about six miles from Torbay. Arrangements to overrun and repair it are now in progress.

THE ELECTION IN FRANCE.

PROBABLE RESULTS OF A REPUBLICAN SENATE.

EXPLANATION OF THE TRIUMPH—JUBILATION AND AFTERTHOUGHT—CONJECTURES AS TO CHANGES—CAN GAMBETTA RESTRAIN THE EXTREMISTS?—A GLANCE AT THE AFGHAN SITUATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 6, 1879.

The results of yesterday's Senatorial election can be a surprise to no one, except, perhaps, to some few ingenuous Orleanists, who imagined that the coalition of a number of well-meaning, impracticable individualities of widely-divergent opinions and preferences, without a flag or a programme, could compass the ruin of an established régime in the name of abstract principles. The so-called "Union Conservative" was beaten everywhere, and its defeat is the logical consequence of the failure of the 16th May Cabinet to upset the Republic. The Conservatives went to the polls in October, 1877, under cover of the Presidential cloak, and, mayhap, would have triumphed over the Republicans if they could have clearly enunciated what they wanted. But universal suffrage did not understand their reticence and equivocations, and, distrustful of this alliance between bourgeois pretensions and aristocratic traditions, all the more suspicious that no explanation of the league was vouchsafed, plumped in favor of something positive. If the question had been boldly put then: "Will you have the Republic, or the Empire?" it is hard to say what might have been the answer; but as no alternative to the Republic was proposed—as the question seemed to be: "Will you have the Republic or nothing?"—the population naturally dreaded anarchy, and the Republic was accepted. This, I think, is the explanation of the Conservative defeat in 1877, while for that of 1879 we need not seek elsewhere than in the nature of the elections themselves, which, being in the third degree, were entirely in the hands of a small fraction devoted to the Administration, whence it hopes to receive offices or distinction. That the results are the true expression of the popular will I deny, although I am ready to admit that popular will might have manifested itself in the same way if it had been directly consulted.

The victory was celebrated with becoming solemnity; the wine-shops have not done such a business since the great national holiday. Until long after midnight drunken cads kept every one awake with the "Marseillaise," and in front of M. Gambetta's hotel, in the Chaussée d'Antin, the unwashed multitude howled its satisfaction as it gazed admiringly upon the R. F. in brilliant jets of gas, lighting up a broad white band, where, in colossal letters, they read:

65 REPUBLICAINS, 15 REAC.

M. Gambetta's prophecy to the bagmen has been fulfilled, but his provisions have been exceeded; he predicted a majority of 27, whereas the Senate will now show a count of 175 Republicans, against 122, a majority of 53—more than enough to carry through any and every measure in accordance with the wishes of their political associates in the lower house. Only by their acts can the new Conscript Fathers be judged, and until the real business of the session shall commence, everything concerning their proclivities and their programme is merely a matter of conjecture. France has certainly gained one point—the union of her legislative bodies, hitherto in direct antagonism on every question of importance. She has got rid of that absurd, dangerous governmental dualism, almost amounting to anarchy, which had become unbearable to the nation, and which has for three years been the pretext of adjournment of reforms of vital necessity. Now everybody will be in harmony with everybody else—at least so say the victors—and the Republic can prove to her detractors, not by words but by deeds, that out of the pale of her institutions there is no social or political salvation. The press is jubilant, in some cases wildly so, but the *Temps*, one of the most respectable organs of the majority, while sharing the general satisfaction, warns its readers that the advantages of the situation are as yet only negative; that contradictions and perils and obstacles to the onward march of liberty have been swept away, but that if one of the forms of evil has been destroyed, good has still to be realized. Firmness, but moderation, is recommended, and those who rejoice to-day are bidden to remember that they have before them arduous duties for the morrow.

I have a very high respect for M. Gambetta's abilities and patriotism, and know that he is anything but an extremist. He has been blamed, and most unjustly so, for his obstinate continuation of the war after the capitulation of Sedan. But those who have attacked his policy forgot to tell how they hampered his action, and how their hatred for his principles sank into oblivion their own love of country. Less of party spite and more of self-devotion might have altered the results of the *guerre à outrance*, but the name of a Republic stunk in their nostrils, and they preferred the dismemberment of France to her salvation by Republican agency. Since 1871 the Liberals have gained ground everywhere, thanks to the wise forethought and intelligent direction of the ex-dictator, and, should his influence remain strong enough to curb the passions and cravings of his followers, the French Republic has every prospect of definite consolidation. But will these restless spirits, anxious rather for self-aggrandizement than for the triumph of a principle, submit to the guidance of one whom many of his former partisans have begun to denounce as an autocrat? Therein lies the embarrassment, and there we find the explanation of his somewhat ambiguous phrase, "The era of dangers has passed; that of difficulties is about to commence." Certainly M. Gambetta wanted and worked for a Republican majority, but I believe him to be disappointed that this majority should be so formidable. There is no dike left to Radical pretensions, and he must go with the flood or be swallowed in its waters. Not a dozen of his colleagues would support him if he ventured to oppose even the most extravagant demands of the ultras, and I am not sure that the Conservatives themselves will not vote with the demagogues in the fond hope that the Republic may be destroyed by the excesses of the Republicans.

At present all is serene and beautiful, and the Bourse was an excellent barometer, showing by a general rise in all securities that the new régime was hailed in the financial world as a guarantee for peace abroad and prosperity at home. There will be a reaction in a few days, when people have time to ask themselves the question, "What next?" Nobody cares for changes in the Ministry; every member of the Cabinet, except M. Dufaure, is a mediocrity, whose rise or fall is without any political signification. M. Waddington may keep his place if he worries through the Tunisian imbroglio creditably, although the extreme Left cannot forgive his blunders at Berlin. M. Teisserenc de Bort will probably be promoted to the Regency of the Bank of France, of which he will naturally be a most competent Director, never having, during all his long though obscure career, been connected with any important financial administration. Perhaps, too, the Minister of Public Instruction may be replaced by some other old fogy—the question of his appointment as an Ambassador

is now under discussion, and half a dozen Prefects and sub-Prefects will be shelved or sent to other posts of honor and profit. Yet all is speculation on these points, the only sure thing being the dismissal of the Minister of War, in favor of some parliamentary personality, who will apply energetically the military laws voted since 1872, and teach the Army that it belongs to a live Republic, not to that makeshift institution which, for want of a better name, was called the Septennate. The question of the impeachment of the last Ministry is, however, sure to come upon the tapis, and when it does, we shall have trouble. M. Gambetta is understood to be opposed to it as a dangerous precedent, which might serve against him and his coadjutors, should the reactionaries ever get the upper hand, as they may do when the French shall have tired of their present idols. M. Dufaure reasons in the same way, but takes also the higher ground of political morality, and the Marshal positively threatens to resign if his former servants be attacked for obedience to his orders. It is hard to see a way out of the dilemma, and the devil and the deep sea comparison again becomes apposite for those who stand between electoral pressure and a resistance which may split up their new compact majority. Perhaps there may be a compromise, in the shape of a law concerning the real responsibility of Ministers, which will morally castigate the culprits of the 16th May, and if this have a corollary of two or three modifications of the Constitution, in a strictly Republican sense, it will be accepted by the electors, particularly if further supplemented with a weeding out of all magistrates suspected of monarchical leanings, and with some good, thorough prosecutions of clerical establishments. However, to sum up the French situation, I can only say that anything is possible, but that the probabilities are in favor of home complications.

The news from Afghanistan is vague and unsatisfactory, yet the anxious and almost despondent tone of even the British Government organs seems to indicate that the Anglo-Indian forces will not reach Kabul in a simple *Veni vidi vici promenade militaire*. About a fortnight ago the talented but imaginative correspondent of the *Daily News* informed his patrons that all was over but shouting; and now it seems that he was misinformed, and that Yakoob Khan, so far from having come to Jalalabad to sue for peace, is raising an army and preparing for a serious resistance, while his respectable parent has gone on to St. Petersburg with his family, and 70 lacs of rupees, to ask for Muscovite help and the interference of a European congress. Evidently the poor man is not well posted upon the results of the Berlin meeting, or he would not lose his time in that way, but rather treat directly with the invaders, who, I fancy, would be very glad to get to the other side of the Indus in safety. Major Golam Natchabund, whoever he may be—and he must be somebody, as his "report" is honored with the title of official—says that there will be no resistance, and that the Afghans don't mean to fight; but who says native means liar, and therefore I am inclined to think that the Major wanted to please the British authorities and get back to his family somehow or other. John Bull is kept in woful ignorance of the Asiatic situation, as the correspondents, either because they do not know anything or because they are not allowed to tell it, are not up to their reputation. But, then, why will newspapers send out men who, in their lofty conviction of the superiority of the pen over the sword, lose no opportunity of stirring their sentiments of supreme contempt for the professional soldier? They make themselves enemies of those from whom they might obtain useful information, and the public suffers for their want of tact and breeding. They were humble enough when with the Russians last Summer; but so soon as they get among their own countrymen they seem to consider that highness and mightiness of manner is essential to their importance. It is not to be wondered at, then, that men who themselves criticised ignorantly by scribblers whose strategical qualifications are to have served as a high private in a dragoon regiment which never left the British islands during their term of enlistment, and to have followed in the wake of the German Army as chroniclers of its exploits. No one knows what may be obtained by British gold during the Winter, but if peace be not bought before April, the *Standard's* well for reinforcements will not have been uttered one moment too soon to avert disaster.

HOW MONCASI WAS STRANGLED.

THE WOULD-BE REGICIDE PUBLICLY GARROTED.

Madrid Correspondence of the London Standard.

Long before daylight a stream of people poured out of Madrid on the roads leading to the Saladero Prison, and to the spot called "Campo de Guardias," beyond the northern suburb of Chamberry. It is a lonely, wild, dreary field, something like a common, in view of the distant chain of the Guadarrama, and full in sight of Madrid. It stands between two high roads, and the scaffold had been raised about three feet above the ground, upon large square blocks of stone. It is a rude sort of platform, upon which rises a pole or gibbet, and a wooden bench. The prisoner is made to sit against the gibbet, and is there rapidly strangled by two or three executioners. They had been down to the Campo de Guardias during the night to prepare the scaffold, and they were waiting at daybreak at the Saladero Prison to go through the formality of asking pardon of the convict. In the Saladero it had been a sleepless night with the authorities and those who watched the doomed criminal. Before the day had broke on that cold, chilly morning the priests had aroused Juan Oliva, and had said three masses in succession, while he knelt at last, quite moved and weary, we were told by the Vicar himself. He, however, never, in the course of those 24 hours, expressed any repentance at having attempted to kill the King. He submitted almost cheerfully to be robed in a dark-colored penitent dress and cap. Around his waist was a cord belt and on his cap a cross. His hands were bound, and he very quietly sobbing the exactitude of his unhappy position. At 8 o'clock precisely Judge Molina gave the signal, and all the soldiers in the halls and passages of the Saladero stood to attention. The prisoner was led down stairs by the priests and brethren of the Fay y Caridad. Many of the warders seemed much moved as Moncasi passed, and he nodded to one or two of them. At the door of the Saladero Prison a strong detachment of soldiers of the line was drawn up near to a closed carriage drawn by two mules. An uncouth-looking and ragged driver was on the box, and Moncasi stepped into it without assistance. The two priests sat by his side, and the officer gave the word to move. Preceded by a Black Banner, a French flag, and procession went two strange, pale individuals, accompanied by warders. They were the Calesatre of Valladolid and Jaen, he of Madrid having died lately. Next came the brotherhood with lighted tapers, and a priest in robes bearing aloft a crucifix. Moncasi was surrounded by the brethren and escorted in a double line of soldiers and Police. The crowd became silent, and men took their caps off as the procession moved slowly past. It is curious that the vast majority of those present on the road and at the Campo de Guardias were women and young boys. Such a collection of young rogues and ragged youths could hardly be imagined. The female part of this herd was mostly composed of young girls from the popular suburbs, and here and there you could catch sight of old night-hawks, who inspire you with the idea that they oftener than they choose pay the Saladero visits of a permanent character. The crowd, for the occasion, was orderly, and, in the absence of any authority, was so great that it was impossible to approach the scaffold. The prisoner was led in the carriage, and amid profound silence, within a square formed around the scaffold by Hussars and Infantry. He alighted with the priests, and stopped up to the gibbet very coolly. He sat down, quite surrounded by the priests and brethren of the Fay y Caridad. When they left his side the Valladolid Calcraft had done his work, and Juan Oliva y Moncasi had ceased to live. The crowd very soon dispersed, and not many people remained to gaze on the body, which is exposed until dusk, according to Spanish law, with face uncovered. This evening it will be interred. In the crowd on the route and during the execution some sympathy was expressed for the death of so young a criminal, but no demonstration of any kind took place.

A ROMANTIC LAWSUIT.

Paris Correspondence of the London Telegraph.

A curious case has just been engaging the attention of the Paris tribunals. A young man, who lived in a small town in the valleys of the Russian Steppes many years ago, gradually improved in his business until he at length emerged on the Bourse as the great M. Meyer Gertuhal, the happy possessor of a fortune of several millions of francs. He had married a Muscovite of rare beauty—Mlle. Rosalie Lowy—and he ended by adopting another Mlle. Lowy, whom his wife gave out to be her sister. In 1876 M. Gertuhal died, leaving the bulk of his fortune to his wife and his adopted daughter, but excepting therefrom the sum of 1,500,000 francs, which was bequeathed to a Mme. Rabinovitz, living at the town of Bodmin, in Russia. Now, this Mme. Rabinovitz has a curious history, according to her own showing. She declares herself to be the only daughter of M. Gertuhal, by a widow named Tecale, whom he married in his poorer days, when he was known as Meyer. In support of her pretensions Mme. Rabinovitz produced several letters written to herself by the old financier, in which he addresses her as one of the unique of Mme. Gertuhal's life, and on the strength of it she claims not merely the million and a half left her by M. Gertuhal, but also the money bequeathed to the two Lowys. It appears that, according to the French law as well as the Russian, no one is allowed to adopt a child while he has one still living. Hence M. Gertuhal's not was intensely illegal, and Mme. Rabinovitz, or Rabinovitz, as she called herself, have been his child, the illegitimate out of this marriage, and, strange and romantic as the story sounds, it has already caused the attention of the Tribunals.

THE MEGRIMS IN ENGLAND.

WAR AND THE FALSE GOD PROTECTION.

ALL EUROPE RAISING ITS TARIFFS—THE STANCH FREE TRADERS OF BRITAIN WEAKENING—LORD DERBY TAKING A ROSY VIEW OF THE PREVAILING BUSINESS DEPRESSION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 4, 1879.

Europe progresses backward. Despite the philosopher, we go behind the simple system of ethics. Notwithstanding the priest, we fall in the rear of the sublime teachings of Christianity. Liberty is crucified in Germany. Freedom groans on the rack in Russia. Burning villages illuminate Anglo-Indian scaffolds on the borders of the British Empire. The track of war in European Turkey is still red with fire and sword. A million women and children in one district are dying of starvation, the last remnant of the innocent victims sacrificed on the altar of "Russian civilization." In the name of religion the soldiers of the North have "danced among the tombs." In the name of liberty Prussia has enchained Germany. Socialism is being "put down" with the weapons that Bomba used in Italy. Prince Bismarck has reintroduced into the Fatherland the tyrannical devices of the black old days of Europe. Berlin is practically under martial law. It is in a state of siege. You cannot say your soul is your own there. New prisoners enter the political jails daily. The King goes about surrounded by his guards. Prince Gortschakoff and his master have wiped out the recollection of the liberation of the serfs by reviving banishment to Siberia. The weary march goes on day and night. The victims are young and old, men and women, university students, persons of distinction, the lowly and the great. They fall by the way to feed the wolves. They reach the weird regions of ice and snow to drop dead on the ground already consecrated to thousands of martyrs, whose blood cries in vain to heaven. Progress! Christianity! France increases her troops, and prepares continually to win back her annexed provinces. Germany claims the first tribute of youth's hopes and aspirations in her armies. Italy makes big guns. England inaugurates the financial year with new ships and torpedo-boats on her dock-yard slips. "Peace with honor!" Yes, "peace" with arms in both her hands. "Honor" fortified with 80-ton guns and floating batteries.

PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE.

With guns and bayonets and war-ships once more in the ascendant as arguments and details of international controversy, is it to be wondered at that Europe is setting up the false god ("protection!" Prince Bismark lays his iron hand upon the foreign trader, and, strange to say, in direct sympathy with his protectionist views, Switzerland—the model State—raises its tariffs too. Gortschakoff and his master keep the work of protection going in Russia, taking frequent new departures, with a view of crippling England. France subsidizes her sugar trade, and ruins the refiners in Bristol, England. Spain puts up her tariffs against the old country, and America, not yet certain whether her times for free commerce has come, keeps her Customs guards still firmly at their posts. The United States stands, morally and commercially, on different ground to that of the European States. A new country, she has had her industries to create and maintain, and if the consumer has suffered, he has had the happy consciousness that he has paid toll on foreign commodities for the sake of the future prosperity and greatness of his country. Standing erect, though sorrowful, and said in a world bristling with protective tariffs, England still holds by the principles of Cobden and the Manchester school. How long she will continue to do so depends upon how much more suffering she has to undergo. The country is passing through strange and bewildering times. On the war-path at the further outposts of the Empire, uncertain how soon the roar of the guns may come nearer home, there is a suspicion of a strain upon the Constitution which alarms nervous people. "Imperialism," however, is a mere party "bogie," an election phantom. The nation laughs at it. Mr. Gladstone puts goggle eyes and grinning teeth into the thing to frighten people. Everybody knows it is a sham, and so does Gladstone himself; but he is desperate, wild, full of passion because the nation will not accept it as a reality. Now, there is a danger of a real god being set up again in "protection." All Europe cannot gradually come under the increasing shadow of "protection" without affecting England, stanch free trader though she be. Indeed, there is an outspoken call for the dethroned monarch. The leading manufacturers of the North want him. Every trade that suffers cries aloud for him. The working classes are worshipers of protection. Trades of all classes want the old god set up again. It is called by various names. Some speak of it as "reciprocity;" others as "self-defense;" some call it "expediency;" others as "check upon foreign competition." "Without it," said a London manufacturer to me yesterday, "England will go to the wall; it is all very well to say that it is better that we, the producers, should suffer than you, the consumers, but what is to become of us as a manufacturing nation? What is to become of our mills, our machinery, our workshops?" I suggested emigration for the workmen, and the transference of capital to more favored countries. "Yes," he replied, "you may think that remark a bit of cynicism, but it hits the point; by Heaven, Sir, it is the only remedy. Lord Derby advises the operatives to emigrate; he says nothing about the employers. You are right; we must go, too, and unless things change very quickly you will find this firm with a new address, and it will be somewhere in America, where iron and coal is boundless, where labor is no dearer than it is here, where the resources of the earth are illimitable, and where capital is a bigger power than it is here." A merchant in Mark-lane whom I met shortly afterward looked at things from a different point of view. "The depression is exaggerated," he said; "look at the revenue returns for the past quarter, and you will see an improvement. Now, I'll tell you what will happen. We shall frighten America into reducing her tariffs. She can't prosper unless we prosper, and she can't do much better than she is doing without free trade. Look at England; we are suffering a frightful depression; so is all the world, we are not alone; trade is bad everywhere, and that is why all these silly foreigners are increasing their protective duties. Well, what is the result? Look at our own country. I say; cheap food, cheap bread, cheap clothing, moderate taxes. The great bulk of the people are not suffering any more than the middle and upper classes can relieve them from. People with small incomes don't suffer. Look at other countries. A few people are ruined at Bristol because of the French sugar bounties, but you and I get cheap sugar. Some of our farmers and bleated landlords are worried about their rents, but bread is cheap and meat is not dear. Where should we be with a heavy duty on wheat and beef, upon all the products that America is sending us? I tell you America is no better off than we are, and never will be until she embraces free trade, and then the two countries will leap into prosperity together and 'wipe the eye' of Europe." On Thursday evening ex-Minister Derby delivered an important address to the members of the Rochdale Working Men's Club. He is in accord with his late chief, Lord Beaconsfield, in declining to regard the crisis as one without hope of speedy improvement. He thinks we are taking an exaggerated view of what is passing before our eyes. The savings banks' deposits have increased during the past year; so have the returns of national consumption; so has the population increased, which no public speaker thinks it worth while to take into account. He had no new suggestions to make in regard to the causes of our commercial decay. We have overtraded; we have tried to get rich too quickly; we have lent our surplus moneys to foreigners who don't pay; Honduras, Turkey, Spain, Venezuela have gulled us; we have lent more than $1,500,000,000 to States that will never pay us; and the unsettled condition of Europe is dead against a revival of trade. "Till we can have some evidence that peace will be kept in Europe it is idle to expect that trade will revive." Lord Derby seemed to be more hopeful of the revival of commerce than he did of the maintenance of peace. It is a notable fact that no Cabinet Minister lectures his constituents upon leading questions without references to America; and when comparisons of wages, climate, resources have to be made, no public speaker omits to go for his best illustrations to the United States. Lord Derby does not hesitate to express his opinion that "in this little land of ours we are getting packed too close, and that we have suffered from the stoppage of emigration during the past few years." So long as there are two worlds, one may fear one job, no love will overpower one of them from being badly off. "Just now the Americans have their troubles as well as we, but with their boundless soil they are rapidly accumulating capital, and with their exceptional energy they are sure to rally before long; indeed, I believe the rally has already begun. There are children living who will probably see the United States numbering 200,000,000 inhabitants, and I don't think there is any subject to which leaders of working men can more usefully turn their attention than the supplying to those who want it here accurate and trustworthy intelligence as to their chances beyond the Atlantic, either north or south of the Canadian boundary line. We shall always have men enough left at home, and even if emigration were to go the length of checking the increase here, which is almost certainly will not, surely it is better to have 35,000,000 of human beings leading useful and intelligent lives, rather than 40,000,000 struggling painfully for a bare subsistence."

THE PREVAILING DISTRESS.

The general character of the distress which has spread from one end of the land to the other appears to be dead against the hopeful views of Lords Derby and Beaconsfield. In the days of the cotton famine the cause of the suffering was patent to all. When a staple trade is struck down, either by war or competition, we have but to wait until things right themselves, and in the meantime, the trades that are prospering can help those which are not. But to-day the trouble is general. Every trade is more or less affected. All branches of industry are suffering. From John O'Groat's to Land's End the cry is the same. And if men will only look into it, the causes of the depression are the same all over the country, and they are simply these: Manufacturers have overstocked themselves, and trades-unions have destroyed the harmonious relationships between capital and labor, necessary to success; we have taught the world to make the things we used to make; and the world retaliates in manufacturing for itself; to try and fight the high tariffs of other nations, we have sold inferior articles, and destroyed confidence in English goods; a policy of dishonesty has crept into our manufactures; the protective tariffs of foreign countries have destroyed certain special trades; the everlasting expectation of a great war has paralyzed enterprise; we have broken down under the competition which we have ourselves promoted and fostered. The true revenue returns justify hope is questionable; they have possibly been bolstered by the absence of charges which are postponed until the next quarter. We have not touched ground. We are still sinking lower. It is useless to deny it. The suffering is percolating into unreported quarters. At Denbigh Mr. Watkin Williams, M. P., takes this gloomy view of the situation: "The country," he declares, "has by no means reached the lowest depths of distress." But he attributed nearly all the trouble to the foreign policy of the Government, which is the nonsense too many Liberals mean to set up as their political programme at the next general election, instead of preaching common sense to workmen as well as masters, advising the one to abolish the trades-unions shackles on labor, and the other to adhere to honest trading. Look at the folly of the Oldham operatives, who struck work in the midst of the present depression, rather than accept a reduction of 5 per cent. in wages, and who now have to give way, after sacrificing $300,000 in wages and driving their trade to other districts and to other countries. The mine-owners of South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire have given notice of a reduction. The unions threaten to resist it. If they do, we shall have 100,000 men on strike in that quarter. Several districts have already, through their trade lodges, voted against the proposed reductions. The engineers of London threaten to turn out against a proposition of the Iron Trades Employers' Association to extend the hours of labor. In face of the continued depression, the masters say they are seriously considering whether they are not justified in repealing the nine-hours arrangement and returning to the rate of 57½ hours as the week's work. This is set forth in a circular issued by the masters, who, in referring to the causes of the present depression, say that the wages and taxes of foreign competitors are less than in England, and that the hours of labor are longer and unrestricted. The stoppage of the Sirhowy Iron Works, in the Tredegar Valley, was answered by the report that the Welsh iron trade was going to "look up." The stoppage of the West of England Bank has ruined scores of people in Bristol and South Wales. At some of the North Staffordshire collieries the men have accepted reductions of wages of 5 and 10 per cent. The Mayor's relief fund at Sheffield now reaches nearly $50,000. At Blackburn four other mills have stopped working during the past fortnight, representing some 800 looms. Altogether 15 mills are silent, which would employ 6,500 men when in full work. In all the large centres of trade the distress is so great that it has called into existence an organized system of relief, and it is highly creditable to the upper classes that the subscriptions have, on all hands, been large, and that they continue to pour in. The darkest feature of the situation seems to be the determined resistance of the working classes to admit the necessity of reduced wages. The British mechanic on strike while his master is only trying to keep his factory open for their mutual benefit in the hope of better times, is a picture of folly, not to say ingratitude, which one can only contemplate with wonder and amazement. The truth is, the English mechanic does not believe that any "foreigner" can compete with him in strength or skill. All trades have traditions of how easily British workers have "licked" the foreigners whenever they have been brought into competition. These legends were probably true once, but times have changed. When I was a boy, English engineers and mechanics were continually being sent for by foreign Governments and companies to erect machines and preside over foreign works. Foreigners come to England now on similar missions. It was a foreigner who (unless the memory of Mr. Macdonald, the able chief in the *Times* office) recently showed me the working of the electric light in that famous establishment. Nobody but "foreigners" seem to be connected with this new light in London. Our city is full of Germans. They are a colony at Bradford. But the British mechanic does not learn, and when the supreme hour of trial comes, as it has come once more, he is helped by public subscriptions to weather the storm at home, or he is assisted to carry his experience and his labor to other lands. When the capitalist imitates him and does likewise, England will become a residential country, and London the pawn-shop of the world. Our manufactory districts will decay like those out-of-the-way old towns that lived on the coaches of former days, and the commercial supremacy of England will be "as dead as a door-nail," a thing to write about and look back upon with wonder and regret.

ERRORS OF MEMORY.

A FEW ILLUSTRATIVE INCIDENTS FROM POLITICAL HISTORY.

From the Utica Observer, Jan. 18.

Yesterday one of the most intelligent citizens of Utica came into the *Observer* office to find one of Enos T. Throop's Thanksgiving proclamations. A friend of our visitor insisted that Gov. Throop wrote "We are all small lights." What we think really he wrote was: "Experience is a small light shining about our footsteps to guide us in the path of wisdom." We quote from memory, and perhaps we have made a mistake, for, as we are trying to show, memory is a poor guide. The opposing politicians picked up the phrase and called the Governor "small light Throop." The name clung to him long after the true rendering of the sentence was forgotten.

We had occasion, some months ago, to cite the story of the "Roorback." In 1844, it was charged, on the pretended authority of a fictitious doctor named Roorback, that an English traveler had seen James K. Polk's slaves on their way to the slave market with the initials burned with hot irons into their flesh. Mr. Clay was Polk's competitor for the Presidency that year, and on recalling the story we substituted his name for Polk's. But before the article was printed the mistake was corrected. To be quite certain that we were right in the last instance we consulted as least 10 men who had participated actively in the canvass of 1844, and not one among them could tell the Roorback story with even tolerable accuracy. Most of them had forgotten all about it, and the rest were confused as to the names, dates, and circumstances.

On another occasion two old Whigs were fighting their battles over again and one remarked that it was wonderful how Harrison came up as a new man and carried the country with such a rush. The other thought so too. They were both surprised and indignant when a Democrat near their company remarked that Harrison was the Whig candidate for President in 1836, as well as in 1840, and that he was badly beaten the first time that he ran. They sharply rebuked the audacity of the person who attempted to correct them on a matter of history with which they were personally familiar; and they were greatly astonished to find that they were mistaken. Chief-Justice Taney did not render it as the decision of the Supreme Court that the negro has no rights which the white man is bound to respect. Gen. Taylor did not say that we are at peace with all the world and the rest of mankind. The Declaration of Independence does not assert that all men are created free and equal. Gen. Jackson did not offer as a toast: "The Federal Union, it must and shall be preserved. If you want to test your memory, correct these misquotations.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 19.—William Haywood committed suicide to-day with poison. He was in poor health and out of work, and was thoroughly discouraged.

THE MIMIC STAGE IN PARIS.

HOW FRENCHMEN ARE AMUSED.

AN OPERATIC FAILURE—THE SERIOUS AT A DISCOUNT—NEW COMEDIES AND SPECTACLES—THE RAGE FOR WILD ANIMALS—INDIA-RUBBER WHALES AND WHITE-WASHED BEARS—THE PLAY OF POLITICS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 3, 1879.

Christmas week has been uncommonly fertile in theatrical novelties; some were good, some bad, some indifferent; but to whatever class belonging, every manager, almost, has made it a point of honor to celebrate the holidays by a change in his bill of fare. First in importance comes the opera, where Mr. Halanzier, anxious to terminate his managerial career in a blaze of glory, has brought out "La Reine Blanche." This long-expected lady, celebrated in nursery rhyme for her skill with the distaff and her immense feet, has disappointed everybody, and I think Mr. Halanzier must be very sorry not to have left the failure as an inheritance to his successor. Neither the plot nor the music offers a single point by which to awaken sympathy with the misfortunes and ultimate triumph of the injured spouse of *Pepin the Short*, the only feeling being one of surprise that the librettist and the composer should have attempted a five-act lyric drama when it was so much easier not to do so. Generally, disapprobation is manifested at the Academy of Music by disdainful silence or animated conversation during the performance, but on this occasion the audience broke with tradition and a tempest of hisses from every tier marked its indignant protest against the very worst piece ever put upon the Parisian stage. It will, perhaps, have one good effect: It will destroy the long cherished delusions of those who still maintained that Frenchmen could compose anything serious. "Polyeucte" was bad enough, but Gounod's reputation, made with Faust, carried it through, and if M. Massenet's "Roi de Lahore" has appeared on the Milanese boards, its success is only due to its beautiful ballet, whereas, here there is not even scenic display to gild the nauseous pill of immelodious, mechanical harmony. I do not know on whose shoulders will fall the mantle of the present impresario, as the Government, after three months' examination of half a dozen different plans and projects, cannot decide whether the next man shall farm out the institution, shall run the machine for himself, or shall be a salaried agent of the Minister of Fine Arts. In any case, we may be certain that things will go from bad to worse, as is only natural when political proclivities, not any special aptitudes, will decide the choice of an administrator. Heaven knows that the present incumbent had never been short of money, and some of his pensioners receive as much as $20,000 per annum; he would have given $40,000 to Faure, if this Prince of Art, as he calls himself, had not put forward other pretensions which were inacceptable, but he cannot keep his head above water, and his despotic manners and bad temper bring him into daily collisions with both composers and artists. Faure left some time ago, Mlle. Krauss, the tenor Gailhard, and the baritone Lasalle, refused to renew their engagements, and, in the course of a few months, the academy will be without a single star. Nobody will care much, for there is no real musical taste among the French. Provincials and foreigners will always go at least once to look at the building, and this will pay current expenses, but the Parisians have long since dethroned Rossini and Meyerbeer in favor of Offenbach and Lecocq, and they never went at any time to the Rue Lepelletier except because it was "good form" to show themselves there twice a week. But that was in the palmy days of the Empire, when there was a court and a galaxy of elegant women to set the fashion, whereas, the official ladies nowadays are not precisely types of distinction and refinement, and, so far as looks go, are much less presentable than a Fulton Market apple-woman in her Sunday clothes. M. Escudier's attempt to resuscitate the Italians with "Aida" last Winter was pretty successful, so long as public curiosity lasted, but he retired from the speculation, as soon as he perceived that nothing else would draw, and Capoul got quite enough of the "Amants de Verone" in the course of a couple of months, and now that the Salle Ventadour has been sold to M. Soubeyran, who proposes to construct a monster temple of Mammon, where once Pasta and Grisi, Mario and Ronconi and Tamberlik won their most brilliant triumphs, nothing will be left to dispute the field of lyric glory with operettas except that superannuated institution, the Opera Comique.

Thanks to Mr. Carvalho's prudent husbanding of the Government subsidy, matters are in a little more flourishing condition here than in the more aristocratic establishments higher up the Boulevards, but even this best is bad enough. The latest production is "Susanne," by Emile Paladhile, and I suppose it may be called a fair success. *Susanne* is no connection whatever of the lady in the Bible who was so tormented by the attentions of a couple of hoary-headed Celadons, the only old gentlemen connected with the piece being the librettists, MM. Lochroy and Cormon, whose heroine is a young person who fled her parents' roof because those benighted rustics refused to let their daughter go to school. Her first journey is to Cambridge, where, meeting a virtuous young student, *Richard*, she is persuaded by him to don cap and gown and follow the lectures at the university, under the name of *Claudius*. *Richard*, of course, falls in love; the disguise is penetrated by the authorities, a serious scandal follows, *Claudius* is expelled with a blemished reputation, resumes female attire, goes on the stage, becomes a great tragedienne, is rescued from Lord Somebody by her faithful swain, and the pair of turtle doves get married, to be happy ever more. In all this there is nothing very original, nor is there much originality in the music, of which the most that can be said in praise is that it is lively and refined, with occasional glimpses of sentiment. The first and second acts were a good deal applauded, but until he does something a great deal better than "Susanne," M. Paladhile's chief claim to distinction will remain based upon his "Maddolinata."

I have so often alluded to the indifference of the Parisians for either the lyric or the legitimate drama, that it would be tiresome to insist upon the fact that none but comedies which are reflections of, or satires upon, social life in the nineteenth century have any chance in competition with spectacular plays. Offenbach's "Brigands" continues the monster receipts of his "Orphée aux Enfers," and that absurd, inane fairy play "Rothomago," at the Chatelet, seen crowds refused admittance, when the Odéon, with a first-class company and pieces signed by authors whose works are masterpieces of style and diction, is forced to give away tickets in order that its houses may not be altogether empty. It is not a very healthy symptom of popular taste, but the craving after something new, and, if possible, horrible, has become a part of their nature. Even legs are no longer attractive. It is true that, the supply of the better quality of this article not being equal to the demand, managers were obliged to put up with spindles or the reverse, but wild animals are a sure card. "Around the World in Eighty Days" set the fashion, with the elephant Jenny, which used to be poked with a sharp stick by her owner until her lamentable howls proved that she was not made out of India rubber. Then came Macomo's lions, but these only bit the actor Dochayen, and so, not eating anybody, soon lost favor. "Rothomago" has improved on both, with Karoli, known in the flesh as Brown, but who considers the alias more euphonious, and his snakes gave a delightful thrill of horror to the spectators by snapping off their tamer's thumb last week. The newspapers were full of details of the incident next morning, and tickets could not be procured as anything less than 100 per cent. premium for the next performance, but every one was disappointed, as the lively young python had digested his mental rabbit, and was therefore torpid and harmless. Not to be outdone by day of their rivals, Messrs. Bitt & Lassouche, at the Porte St. Martin, have introduced three different sorts of wild animals, if this name can be applied to a conder and a whale as well as to a bear. The sea monster, it is true, is of gutta-percha, but spouts up quite naturally clouds of steam, colored nicely, at the last moment, with Bengal lights, to represent the blood of his death agony. And the conder is a mechanical contrivance of wire and pasteboard, which preserves the illusion of immense size at a prodigious height, even within the restricted limits of the mimic stage. I have not yet seen the "Enfants du Capitaine Grant," in which these aerial, aqueous, and terrestrial monsters appear, but by gossip I am assured that, while the first two are moderately satisfactory, the Polar bears are hugely successful. I say Polar bears, because in order to keep strictly to the letter of the piece, Greenland's icy mountains should have furnished these interesting accessories. But there have been great difficulties in the way. One animal-tamer at Bordeaux had offered three for the "Tour de Monde," but when called upon in the name of Capt. Grant's children, had gone home and left a widow who positively refused to part with her deceased husband's pets. Then M. Paon was treated with, but he asked 10,000 francs per month, which although considered dear would have been accepted, when some one suggested to write to Uston, in the Pyrenees, where it is asserted the bears, who are on terms of intimacy with the inhabitants, walk about the streets as tame as dogs. Joy filled the heart of the St. Martin managers when these glad tidings were communicated, and forthwith a letter was dispatched to the Mayor of the locality asking for three nice bears. Back came the answer by return mail: "You can have the bears, but they must be prepaid and the money must be deposited with Mr. Schouler, the notary." And the money was deposited and the bears came, and they were quiet and tractable, and could dance to the sound of soft music, but, like all Pyrenean bears, they are black; and so, for the first time in theatrical annals, the costumer has been employed to get up brain properly, and finding no other more practical means, whitewashes him all over, and then powders freely with starch, so that to the eyes of the Parisians he resembles a specimen of the Arctic regions. There was to have been a bull fight with real bulls and Spanish toreadors, terminating in the real death of an animal or a man—it did not much matter which, as either catastrophe would have been a great attraction, the human's death for choice—but the Animal's Protection Society interfered, as they did at the Hippodrome last Summer, so this exhibition has been postponed until people shall have gotten entirely rid of silly prejudices.

Continuing to speak upon hearsay, and reserving my description of the play until I can judge for myself whether it be worth a notice, I will add that the grand ballet of the "Fêtes d'Or" has not been the triumph hoped for. It was to have been danced in a gold mine, where, at the close of the *divertissement*, a cascade of natural water was made to overflow and inundate the place. But no water came, and when the pipes froze, and the Municipal Water Committee refused to furnish the necessary supply, which might be wanted elsewhere in case of fire, and so a public square at Valparaiso was substituted, and might have been called a public square at San Francisco or Sacramento City, or any other town on the far side of the Atlantic or the Pacific or the Indian Ocean, so very vague is the Parisian idea of geography. Another drama or comedy or farce—let us pray that it may not be a lugubrious tragedy—will be played on the day after to-morrow. Anything is on the cards, as a result to the Senatorial election, and no one feels quite sure what to predict. The Conservatives are positive of a majority in the Provinces, where they pretend their constituents are wearied out with the autocratic régime of the Republican officials. This would be civil war within three months. M. Gambetta assures his friends that the Radical majority will be at least of seven and twenty votes, which would adjourn the conflict to six months. I am of opinion that the present condition of affairs will not be materially altered, and that matters will remain indefinitely in *statu quo*. The ex-Dictator is obliged to encourage his party so as not to lose its leadership, but no one would regret more than himself the inauguration of that "era of difficulties" to which he alluded in his late oration at the Grand Hotel. His popularity is already somewhat compromised by his delay in the realization of certain promised reforms, such as the abolition of God Almighty and the removal of all political disabilities from the transported felons, so that he is forced to pledge himself to both, and to order M. De Marcère to go and do likewise, but, in his heart, he knows that the fruit is not yet ripe enough for plucking, and that he would be driven to take a seat in the new Cabinet, and so lose all his chances for the next Presidency. Nor does he wish to see the Chambers back again in the capital, where the *vox populi* has already allotted the Luxemburg to the Senate, the Palais Bourbon to the Deputies, and the building lately occupied by the Exposition Administrators to the Prefect of the Seine and the Municipal Council. But there are indications that the wishes of Belleville will be respected, as the architects, who were under orders to repair the ceilings of the Hall of Deputies at Versailles, have been instructed not to continue their labors; "the locality being merely a temporary residence for the Assembly, the expense becomes unnecessary!"

The editor of a satirical journal, *La Comédie Politique*, announces that he is preparing a series of articles concerning "the rapid and scandalous fortune of the man whose eye was put out in the Duel Deroulède." He requests M. Gambetta to attack him for defamation, should any of his assertions be without foundation, and promises, in order that his victim may not feign ignorance, to send him a registered letter every Saturday containing the attacks which are to appear in the next number of his paper. There will be some curious charges and revelations, I fancy, which I will transcribe, when interesting, for the benefit of readers who may not know that in France it is not, as with us, the greater the truth the greater the scandal, and that the accused is obliged to prove innocence, not the accuser to establish guilt.

Letters from Larreguemines state that on the 31st of December a domiciliary visit was made by the German authorities to about 40 inhabitants of French origin, who were denounced for having in their possession plaster-casts of the "Republic," which had been modeled in 1873 at Mr. Schneider's porcelain works. All Mariami's effigies were confiscated and broken, their owners receiving the notification that a renewal of the offense of having anything of the kind on the premises would be regarded as an evidence of affiliation to the Internationals, and would be punished accordingly. On the other hand, a subscription has been publicly started at Arras for a bronze bust of Robespierre, "while we await," says the preamble, "the proper moment to erect a statue to the great political genius of 1793."

SO STRAIGHT HE LEANED BACKWARD.

From the Boston Commercial Bulletin.

The most honest man we have heard of lately was a Washington-street dealer in men's underclothing. A friend of ours bought a pair of shirts of him, at $1 25 each, a few days ago, but, finding them too small, carried them back the next day to exchange them for larger ones of the same kind. The exchange was made without hesitation, but as the buyer was about to retire he was asked to wait a moment. At the end of, the moment the cash-boy appeared, and the salesman, taking a half-dollar from him, handed it to the astonished customer, informing him that between the time of purchase and the exchange the shirts had been marked down to $1 each, and he was therefore entitled to a half-dollar, the shirts he returned, being $1 25 ones, and those he took only $1 ones!

HARD-MONEY DEMOCRATS SCARCE.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Jan. 18.

It is said in some quarters that if an alliance is made with the Greenbackers, the hard-money men will desert us and go over to the Republicans. That threat reminds us of the story of a Kentuckian visiting his relatives in old Virginia. In being introduced to the people of that neighborhood, they reminded him on nearly all occasions that "the folks were among the first families." Kaintuck finally asked what had become of all the second families. "Oh," said old Virginia, "they left for Kentucky years ago." So it is with the hard-money men; they left us years ago and went to the Republican Party.

COUNTRY PRODUCE AS LEGAL TENDER.

From the Lincoln (Neb.) Journal, Jan. 16.

One of our prominent attorneys, who was engaged in a suit against the Nebraska State Grange, had occasion to look over the books and papers in the hands of the Secretary, and among other things he found a resolution appointing a committee to urge the Legislature to pass an act to regulate the price of country produce for a period of five years, and to make it legal tender. Imagine a Granger going into Trickey's store and laying down three pumpkins and saying: "Mr. Trickey, please put a crystal in my watch, and here are your pumpkins."

A DOG'S TOOTH DRAWN.

From the Portland (Me.) Press, Jan. 18.

The other day Dr. Macalister, the dentist, noticed that a dog was evidently suffering from a tooth that had ulcerated. He induced the animal to open its mouth, applied the forceps, and extracted the tooth. During the operation the dog not quietly, in his manner, and stopped meaning, appearing to fully realize what the Doctor was about. After the tooth was drawn the animal expressed his gratitude in many ways.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

INSTRUCTIONS TO SENATORS.

JEFFERSON DAVIS ON THE RIGHTS OF A STATE—HE CLAIMS THAT TO DENY THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE REPRESENTATIVE TO HIS CONSTITUENCY WOULD BE TO ATTACK THE FOUNDATION OF OUR POLITICAL SYSTEM.

From the Jackson (Miss.) Clarion.

We are gratified to have the opportunity to publish the following letter written by Hon. Jefferson Davis in reply to inquiries designed to elicit his opinion upon a subject of vital importance:

BEAUVOIR POST OFFICE, HARRISON COUNTY, Miss., Dec. 14, 1878.

MY DEAR SIR: I this day received yours of the 12th inst., asking for my opinion as to the right of the Legislature of a State to instruct her Senators in Congress.

Personally a disinterested observer, I stand upon the political river, earnestly watching whatever it may bear, but without any purpose ever again to launch my bark upon it. My opinions, however, upon any subject which interests Mississippi

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE FRESH MAGAZINES.

HARPER'S MONTHLY.

—The leading article of foreign travel in the February *Harper's* relates to the mouth of the Amazons. Maurice Mauris describes the scenery and inhabitants, human and otherwise, of the island of Marajó, which takes in some sort the place of a delta to the greatest river of the world. A little chart of the lower Amazons and a variety of illustrations give the ground plan and elevations, to use architectural slang, of this remarkable fragment of the Brazilian Empire. We read of the civil contests of the inhabitants and the breeding of countless wild horses; we get pictures of typical *senhoras* among the women of the upper classes and accounts of the fever-stricken India-rubber gatherers. Speaking of the City of Para:

"The rooms are large, with high ceilings, and well ventilated. The furniture is generally of the simplest kind, the ornamental part thereof consisting chiefly of old mirrors, chandeliers, and huge vases of artificial flowers under glass covers. There are often more chairs than in a whole American house; they not only line the walls, but are also disposed in two rows half way across the floor, at right angles with the sofa, as though Brazilians intended to create a small cozy room within the large one. Whenever the notable character of his visitors compels the host to abandon his hammock, the reception takes place within this inclosure, the owner of the house naturally reserving for himself the place of honor—the sofa. It is amusing to regard the ostentatious formalities that attend these visits of ceremony. The conversation is carried on in a subdued, frigid, but extravagantly polite manner, no motion of any kind being indulged in by the participants, and the position *de rigueur* being that of sitting mummies."

A second paper of "Rambles in the South of France," by S. G. W. Benjamin, describes Carcassone, Lourdes, Pau, and Laruns. The opening article consists of a mass of popular effects under the title of "Treasures of the Deep," by J. C. Beard, profusely illustrated in a popular style. Strange bits of natural history, authentic as well as dubious, are scattered through the paper, as, for instance, this account of the origin of ambergris:

"Perhaps the most complete metamorphosis of the character and association connected with any substance in nature is found in the delicate toilet perfume, ambergris, which naturalists tell us is nothing else than the result of a fit of indigestion on the part of the sperm-whale, being, in fact, a kind of intestinal calculus or portion of the food of the whale imperfectly digested. Foxes have a great partiality for ambergris, and congregate on the sea-coast in search of it. They eat it, and return it in exactly the same state as it was swallowed, in respect to perfume, though changed in color. This is the white ambergris so highly valued. Thus, after passing through the digestive organs of two animals, it retains its delicate and subtle perfume, which rivals that of the fairest flowers, and also retains its value for the toilet."

Commander R. W. Meade writes an appreciative biography of the late Admiral Hiram Paulding, whose widow has been lately petitioning Congress for a recognition of her husband's services. They began during the war of 1812, when Midshipman Paulding fought under MacDonough, in the celebrated victory over the English fleet. Frederick G. Mather relates again the Winter pleasures enjoyed by the Canadians, the snow-shoe walking, skating, curling, sleighing, and using the toboggan. The installment of "Old Flemish Masters" contains epitomes of four old artists—Van der Weyden, Jordaens, Quellyn, and Snyders. Another illustrated paper is called "Education by Hand," in which H. E. Scudder relates the origin and growth of the Institute of Technology in Boston. He speaks of the recent introduction of manual instruction in public schools:

"There has been of late years a growing disposition to criticise our public schools on the ground that they attempt too much and offer a course of instruction out of all proportion to the practical use of the graduate; that knowledge, and not training, is made the end sought, and that in the desire to secure a high organization, individual powers and tastes are disregarded. Certainly, the machinery of our public schools has grown more complex and costly, and it is to be feared that the children who leave them are confused, oftentimes, with knowledge rather than athleticised by training in elements of mental power. To a too intellectual training certain offsets have gradually been introduced. The introduction of drawing as a regular part of education has been a marked advance in the right direction, although the best methods of teaching it are still under discussion. The introduction of music in more systematic form came earlier, and was a very important sign of educational progress. Latterly, sewing has been introduced with marked results for good, and the chief regret of its friends has been that there was not some universal implement like the needle in the use of which boys might be trained."

Fiction is not represented in the usual proportion this month. Rebecca Harding Davis has a noticeable short story under the title "A Story of the Plague," in which the woman's character shows good observation, and John Esten Cooke brings in illicit distillers of Virginia to make a tragic background for a rather flimsy love story called "Moonshiners." Mrs. Dinah Mulock-Craik also begins a novel under the name, "Young Mrs. Jardine," which promises to be as quietly good and uneventfully pleasant as her novels generally prove. People who like gossip about musicians will enjoy a notice of Mendelssohn's letters to Moscheles, and the bucolic temperament may discover in "French Farmers," by Phebe Earle Gibbons, various new points of similarity and unlikeness to our own agricultural affairs. The editor of the Easy Chair discusses old New-York, the code of honor in France, the legends about Tell, and the poems of the late Mrs. Whitman, of Providence.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

—If there be a question as to the treatment accorded literary men in this country while they are living, there can be none concerning their treatment when dead. Bayard Taylor receives from Mr. R. H. Stoddard not only generous but loving notice in a paper contributed to the February *Atlantic*. Having been his friend since 1848, and owning many letters written by Taylor from many different places abroad, Mr. Stoddard adds to the pleasure of his style a great deal of information about our recent Minister at Berlin, which could be obtained nowhere else. The biographer rates Bayard Taylor's genius very high. The villa at Kennett-square, built by the late Minister, has a corner-stone under which reposes, according to Bayard Taylor's statement, "a box of zinc, containing a copy of 'Views Afoot;' an original poem by me, to be read 500 years hence by somebody who never heard of me; some coins; a poem by R. H. S., in his own manuscript, and various small things." In 1865 Taylor's friends, at the Century Club, bethought them to burlesque a recent birthday festival in honor of William Cullen Bryant, making Taylor's birthday the peg on which to hang the fun. Mr. Stoddard was naturally one of the prime movers.

Mark Twain's voice is seldom heard at present; and it is well to note that his reappearance shows a finer edge than latterly was the case. "The Recent Great French Duel" is an excellent farce in which Mark Twain performs the part of second to Gambetta in the late ridiculous duel with De Fourtou. It is broad, but not broad for Mark Twain. Change of scene has evidently done him good. Clarence Cook is on the war-path in this number; the present victim is the new Roman Catholic Cathedral in this City, of which he says a number of very disagreeable and irritating things which, unfortunately, have a good deal of truth in them. F. G. Ireland writes an essay on "Puritanism and Manners," and William F. Apthorp has a paper on "Musicians and Music Lovers." It is seldom that one hears so much common sense talked about music. It might be called confessions of a musical man. Mr. Apthorp notices the reticence of musicians in speaking of their art, their inability to express themselves, and their disdain of the ordinary *dilettanti* who insist on a literary or rhetorical account of music or the effect of music. He is encroaching on a great subject and a most obscure one. Few people are competent to decide what the effect of music upon themselves and others is; to analyze the proportions in which self, the individuality of the musician, and the quality of the music enter into the gratification one experiences in listening to music is a most delicate task. Mr. Apthorp writes most suggestively and will, it may be hoped, be heard from again on the same topic.

W. W. Story has a rather thin paper, in first part, on "A Roman Holiday Twenty Years Ago," and the special investigator on American social topics, who has been contributing to this magazine, describes in "The Career of a Capitalist" a man whom he personally knows. R. A. Huntington has a fragment from the civil war—"Sword and Awl"—in which there figures a recreant Swede with a French name, whose idea of fighting for the Republic was strictly limited to drawing-pay. Richard Grant White tells of his experiences in London streets, and draws comparisons between the two great cities of England and the United States. The solid contributions are by Arthur G. Sedgwick—"International Copyright by Judicial Decision"—and an unsigned article—"Limited Sovereignty in the United States." Besides the amateur reviews in the Contributors' Club, there is an official, though unsigned, review of various American novels recently published. Mr. Howells brings the lady of "The Aroostook" safely to anchor in Trieste, and commits his hero thoroughly to his tacit engagement with the up-country school-marm. There is a painful scene, but a good one, between the drunkard Hicks and the rest of the little colony on board the ship. The dialogue is as bright as usual. Finally, we must not forget "The Martyrdom of St. Perpetua," a story to which is appended the celebrated name of Harriet Beecher Stowe.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.

—When we see the cover to this popular favorite undergo some change in design we may be sure that a midsummer or midwinter number is in prospect, a number in which the editors are putting out a double effort to please the many tastes that must be consulted in such a publication. The midwinter issue for 1879 bears a design by F. S. Church, added to the usual semi-architectural design in steam-sawed perforated wood, to which the cover of *Scribner's* most nearly approaches. A shapely maiden in a well-used Worth dress is marching through a snow-storm with faggots and axe in hand, blowing her fingers to keep them warm. Below sits the most familiar and noticeable bird of Winter, the sly and clamorous crow. Turn the leaf, and you have before you the face of America's greatest singer and philosopher, Ralph Waldo Emerson, taken from life by Wyatt Eaton on the modern analytical system of portraiture to which that artist is devoted. All his efforts have been concentrated on the expression of eyes and mouth. The details are only so far important that some slight peculiarities suggest the monastic, clerical side of Emerson's character. Mr. Emerson no longer looks like an "amiable American eagle," as some one suggested concerning his appearance six or eight years ago; we see the effects of old age in the greater immobility of look. In the series of poets whom Mr. Eaton has been painting this one takes rank with the Bryant.

A singular mixture of foolery, information, and fine work in the way of wood-cuts is to be found in "The Tile Club at Play." Some 8 or 10 artists having made an excursion to the south side of Long Island, a rambling chronicle of their doings and pranks is here recorded. East Hampton contains interesting reminiscences of John Howard Payne, actor, Consul to Tunis, and author of "Home, Sweet Home." Pharaoh, Chief of the Montauk Indians, was sketched on his death-bed, and his venerable features modeled into a tile bas-relief. The following is a specimen of the art-talk among the Tilers:

"'You see,' said the 'Marine,' 'some neighborhoods are very strongly marked with the artistic consciousness. They combine well. They set out their milk-pans to drain in beautiful compositions. Their calves come to the fence in red and white, their old hens scratch under coops fenced in with rotten menhaden-nets, their sea-beaches attract the most beautiful brown wrecks, whose figure-heads have their gilding washed by the high tides in full sunshine. These places know how to relieve a Samuel Prout roof with a Birket Foster elm tree. Their geese march over the crests of a hilly road, with heads stretched up. Their men are old school-masters, sailors, and wreckers. Their windmills are brown with age and much oiling. Their girls lean in white aprons against the wheat sacks.'"

Upon this mixture of the fine and farcical comes John Muir, with one of his Rocky Mountain talks, this time concerning "The Glacier Meadows of the Sierra." It is not often that the man who can appreciate such things so well, gets a chance to tell of them—or is able to tell of them, for that matter. Edward Eggleston follows with a long word of advice "To the Clergy," which the clergy may or may not accept with meekness. A. A. Hayes, Jr., has a burlesque symposium on the Chinese question, in which Chinaman, Frenchman, German, Paddy, and Yankee talk in dialect. Allen C. Redwood has more Confederate reminiscences in "The Fortunes and Misfortunes of Company C," and Maurice Thompson writes a dramatic account of "The Doom of Claudius and Cynthia," the scene being the arena at Rome, the executioner the Emperor Commodus, the same whom our young painter Blashfield has attempted to show in a large picture, now on exhibition at Schaus' gallery. Russel Sturgis contributes a paper fully illustrated, on John Leech, and Edmund C. Stedman develops unexpectedly a hobby in "Aerial Navigation." He has a great deal to say that bears directly and indirectly upon air-ships, or airobats, as we are to call them; predicts their success in the near future, defends Fourier and stock-brokers, and attacks dishonest railway directors. H. P. Stearns has a few pages on a most serious topic of the day, "The Relations of Insanity to Modern Civilization."

Prose fiction is supported by Edward Bellamy in a clever extravaganza called "Potts' Painless Cure." The relations the two young people bear will cause Europeans and Europeanized Americans to raise their pious hands in horror more or less affected. They are lovers, and very loving, but the youth has not yet asked the girl to marry him. When the story does arrive at that point, she will have nothing to do with him, because he has plied her so thoroughly with Potts' Painless Cure! The two serials are, as usual, "Haworth's" and "Falconberg." Neither installment is equal in interest to that of preceding numbers. Of poetry, and good poetry, there is no lack. Foremost is R. H. Stoddard, with one of the finest tributes to Bryant which has yet appeared. There are stanzas by R. W. G., and an excellent sonnet by a new writer, Andrew B. Saxton. H. C. Bunner furnishes satirical verses; Joel Benton and Rose Hawthorne Lathrop some notable stanzas, each. The following promising lines are over a new name—L. Frank Tooker:

A Winter Morning.

The snow-drifts pile the window-ledge,
The frost is keen, the air is still;
The lane that lies below the hill
Is drifted even with the hedge;
Gray skies, and dark trees shaken bare,
Blue smoke that rises straight in air;
And down the west a yellow glare
Is driven like a wedge.

The biography of Ralph Waldo Emerson, by F. B. Sanborn, is one of the best, if not quite the best record of the "great American" which has appeared. Many new points relating to Emerson's ancestry are given, and the fact made known that the greater part of his writings have never yet seen the light. Scarcely any of his sermons have been published; most of his speeches remain uncollected and unedited; many verses and lectures exist only in manuscript. Few or none of the philosophical lectures read at Harvard eight or nine years ago have been printed. They make part of a work on "The Natural History of the Intellect."

ST. NICHOLAS.

—The Kindergarten system has commended itself to many minds of ingenuity, and enters more and more into the literature for children. In *St. Nicholas* for February we find a "Winter Song" by Mariana B. Slade, in which a certain number of common French terms are committed to memory through the medium of verse. Here is a stanza:

"No more the birds, *les oiseaux*, sing;
The trees, *les arbres*, their leaves have lost.
See snow, *la neige*, o'er everything,
And feel *la gelée*, or the frost.
L'hiver, the Winter now has come,
Bringing us *Noël*, Christmas Day.
Les ruisseaux, brooks, with ice are dumb,
And in the snow *les enfants* play."

This is adding a new complication to the celebrated controversy among book-worms as to what is and what is not macaronic verse. Kindergarten polyglot will be a convenient if not euphonious term for such pedantic effusions. *St. Nicholas* always has one or more nonsense rhymes to extort a laugh from the ready lips of children. This is Frederick Palmer's contribution to the huge pile of nonsense verses:

"There was an old man of the Nile
Who had a benevolent smile;
When they said, 'Smile again,'
He replied, 'I'm not vain,
But I think I *do* know how to smile.'"

Julian Hawthorne's fairy tale continues at a thrilling moment, the moment that Prince Henry follows his ball inside Rumpty Dudget's inclosure. Tom, the cat, arrives too late to save him from that hunchback villain, and good fairies have to be brought to the rescue. But the end is not yet. Susan Coolidge begins in this number a story called "Eyebright," for which Dielman makes illustrations. Dielman and Kelly are the favorite draughtsmen for *St. Nicholas* just now. Their methods of work are very different; Dielman is very soft and indefinite in his outlines, while Kelly indulges in the startling *bravura* drawing that has made for him his success. The latter has a special dramatic sense of a situation, but seems to be doing much more work than is good for him. Note the picture to David Ker's realistic yarn from South Africa, relating to a midnight attack on a rhinoceros, and the headpiece to Stockton's "Jolly Fellowship." Hawthorne's fairy tale is illustrated by Alfred Fredericks.

A little story of science is told the children by Prof. D. S. Jordan in "A Story of a Stone," the stone being a kind of coral animal that lived in Wisconsin when the sea still covered the major part of North America. M. D. Ruff discourses pleasantly on violins, describing the rebeck, the crouth, the guitar-shaped fiddle, and other instruments. Along with technical information on the violin, James H. Flint gives the history of one of its masters—Paganini—in "Little Nicholas, and How He Became a Great Musician." I. L. Beman recounts the origin of the jumping jack, and the great charity instituted by the inventor and patentee of that popular toy. There are verses—"The Shining Little House," by H. H., and further revelations of the domestic affairs of "The Peterkins," by Lucretia P. Hale. Amalie La Forge has a boy's story with a moral—"Teddy's Heroes"—and Charles Barnard a tale from Manchester mills concerning a little girl who worked as a "Half-Timer," Thomas Moran supplying the illustration.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

—The Hungarian artist, Michael Munkacsy, is the subject of some very pleasant gossip in the *Lippincott* for February. The writer speaks from the stand-point of an early friend and fellow-student at Düsseldorf, when Munkacsy was entirely unknown to fame and only considered eccentric by the other painters of the town. Mr. Tait appears to have been intimate with Munkacsy up to very recent times. We are told of the early struggles of the artist as apprentice to a carpenter, next to a house painter, then as a penniless fabricator of third-class paintings. With the opening of the Paris *Salon* of 1870 his picture called "Le Dernier Jour d'un Condamné," pointed him out to Goupil, the picture-dealer, who made a rush for the rising genius. The picture was painted to order for an American, and is now in this country. Prosperity found him ready to indulge his taste for luxury and splendor with as much ardor as adversity made him long-suffering; he now inhabits one of the most noted studios in Paris, near Meissonier and Goupil, and is married to a young widow of fortune, whose portrait is to be seen in the picture of "The Studio," exhibited at one time in this City. Edward King, who contributes to this number of *Lippincott's* another installment of his articles on Hungary, speaks in this way of Munkacsy's personal appearance while alluding to the types of nationality to be observed in Pesth:

"In a few years the last brigand will have vanished, in company with the remaining bits of costume to which certain people in Hungary still fondly cling. Let the artist who would catch the picturesque aspects of peasant-life in this country hasten, for the young generation is getting into the hideous black clothes, slouch hats, and sombre petticoats that offend the eye in Northern Germany. Munkacsy has painted a few bits from sketches made among the lower classes of his fellow-countrymen. How fresh, original, and sympathetic they are! And what a noble head the artist himself has! It is a real Hungarian type, symmetrical, strong, framed in handsome beard and crowned with finely-colored hair. When Munkacsy walks on the Paris boulevards, passers who do not know him turn to stare at him. 'If he is not something exceptional, he ought to be,' they say to themselves. One sees dozens of striking faces in the course of a day's walk in Pesth."

In regard to the artistic standing of Munkacsy, we may listen to what Mr. John R. Tait has to say of him, without forgetting, however, that it is from a personal friend and fellow-laborer who probably has been more or less influenced by the Hungarian:

"In an age when art too frequently ministers to a depraved sensualism or an epicene sentimentality, and delights in barbaric decoration, in brutal realism, and in the delineation of morbid sensations or trivial anecdotes, it is refreshing and worthy of note to witness the recognition this young Hungarian has obtained by works which are drawn from the pure fresh inspiration of nature, and which, while far from being didactic or *tendenziös*, seldom fail to leave in the beholder the impression of a high moral aim and noble impulse."

We have learned to look at the name of Felix L. Oswald for articles on South America containing more than usually trustworthy accounts of natural objects. The present paper relates to the formation, in 1759, of the volcano of Jorullo, in the State of Michoacan, Central Mexico, and the enormous chasm which occupies the site of a great and once fertile plain. It is this *barranca* which gives the paper its title of "A Gate to the Nether World," for it is a crater 16 miles long and 80 yards wide, having perpendicular sides and an unfathomable depth. One portion of the *barranca* has an unsavory reputation for ejecting great masses of rock suddenly to the distance of many miles, exactly as if shot from a mortar. The Jorullo volcano is interesting to geologists for being an exception to the rule that volcanic action shows itself on the edges of oceans. Under the title "In a Cabinet," Frederic M. Bird discourses instructively about coins and Roman Emperors, while the fiction for the month is in the hands of a number of women writers more or less well known. Rebecca Harding Davis writes "The Colonel's Venture;" Ellen W. Olney, "Through Winding Ways;" Mary N. Prescott, "Carrie Fane;" Margaret J. Preston, verses called "Not Worth the While;" E. S. F., a sonnet on "Ferns," and Howard Glyndon, verses called "Substitution." Mary E. Blair finds in France the subject for her "Daughters of the Legion of Honor," and Maria P. Woodbridge has an American biographical sketch under the title of "The Latter Days of the Blennerhassetts." Margaret Sullivan writes on "Lord Beaconsfield," and the anonymous writer of "Women's Husbands" gives chapters 3 and 4 of "Narcissus."

THE PRINCETON REVIEW.

—Instead of reserving its best efforts for the opening number of the new year, this solid bi-monthly expended itself on the November-December issue of the year just passed. For January and February we have no such remarkable series of papers as the preceding review could boast; the list falls again to the usual mark of respectable mediocrity. Dr. John W. Draper, of the University of New-York, does a little toward raising the standard in a paper on "The Political Effect of the Decline of Faith in Continental Europe." It is not the first time, he says, that Europe has exhibited a decline in belief, a weakening of those restraints which religion has over public life. There is once more an impending crisis. To whom shall we attribute this disorder—whose fault is it?

"Scarcely is the question uttered—the ecclesiastic exclaims: It is all due to science. She has been incessantly obtruding her pestilent opinions, she has undermined the solid basis on which men were living, and here we have the result. For the tranquility of life, the repose which society once enjoyed, there is nothing but uncertainty; she has led men to believe that each must bear his own burden and take care of himself, that there is nothing outside to help him. She has insidiously taught him that the intellectual heritage delivered to him by his forefathers through so many centuries is only a delusion, and by such suggestions has brought him into a condition of individual discomfort and social discontent. Even if it be true that mediæval life was passed in a world of errors, what does that matter? Shall we not estimate the value of any philosophical system by the happiness it can confer? Is not a man who believes that the earth is flat and finds comfort in the conclusions he can draw therefrom better off than he who thinks that it is a globe—an idea which may plunge him into an abyss of irreligion and misery?

"The anger thus manifested against those who point back to the Middle Ages, their thought, and their manner of life, is like that which was doubtless manifested by many a pious Athenian in the old days. When a shipmaster who had returned from a voyage to the mysterious mouths of the Nile declared that none of the people living there had ever heard of Proteus, 'the old man of the sea, who tended his ocean calves in the shadow of the rocky shores,' and who could divulge all future events if caught and properly constrained—such a shipmaster might well expect the displeasure of those who had faith in the faith of old times, and those who had an interest in the prosperity of oracles.

"What had this shipmaster or this traveler done to bring upon himself public malediction? He had only related facts that had come under his own observation. There was no fault, no crime in that. Such was the manner in which the legends and the religious traditions connected with them disappeared from the popular mind. They were found out."

Dr. Draper has no direct suggestion to make on the subject, and his paper is merely suggestive; he may set one thinking, but will give no conclusions. Prof. Francis A. Walker, of Yale College, has an exhaustive Essay, "The Monetary Conferences of 1867 and 1878," on the present condition of the finances of the United States and Europe. He concludes that for us there are only four ways open. First—We may let things drift, continuing, under the present law, to coin silver at the rate of $2,000,000 or $4,000,000 a month. Second—We may stop the coinage of silver, but accumulate silver bullion in the Treasury to an equal or greater value. Third—We may drop all concern about silver, repeal the Allison bill, resume specie payments on a gold basis, and either remain permanently gold monometallic, or await the re-establishment of bimetallism in Europe, if those States will take the trouble, expense and risk involved in setting it up again. Fourth—We may remove all restrictions upon the coinage of silver dollars. Of these four, the second is that to which Prof. Walker inclines. England, in 1816, and Germany, in 1867, are the authors of the present difficulties in the finances of the world.

Chief-Justice Cooley, of Michigan, has a legal essay on "The Surrender of Fugitives from Justice," and Prof. Thorold Rogers, of the University of Oxford, supplements the paper of Prof. Walker by his dissertation on "Causes of Commercial Depression." Among them he reckons the changes in gold or silver currency, to which the former paper is entirely devoted. Dr. J. Hutchinson Stirling, of Edinburgh, indulges in the favorite pastime of the Scottish divine—metaphessics—and writes on "The Philosophy of Causality." The more strictly ecclesiastical papers are by President W. D. Killen, of Belfast Presbyterian College, "The Conscience as Witness for Christ;" by Dr. Stuart Robinson, of Louisville, "The Pulpit and Skeptical Culture," and by Prof. Bernhard Weiss, of the University of Berlin, "The Day at Cæsarea Philippi." Prof. B. F. Cocker, of the University of Michigan, has a paper on "Moral Government; Its Two Postulates—the Freedom of Man and the Personality of God." He denies that the monistic theory of evolution has succeeded in filling up the gap between the anthropoid ape and man even in the line of morphology, and is confident that it cannot fill up the chasm in the line of psychology.

LITERARY NOTES.

—*My Guardian* is a pleasant, lively novel by Ada Cambridge, reprinted by D. Appleton & Co. The wicked guardian and the sordid guardian have been shown very often in print. The present guardian is the hero of the book, and, after much tribulation, is united to his ward.

—Harper & Brothers include in their "Half-hour Series" Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," and a "Primer of Spanish Literature," by Helen S. Conant. The new novel of "The Library of American Fiction" is "Captain Nelson," a romance of colonial days, by Samuel Adams Drake.

—Rev. Henry T. Cheever issues a volume of "Autobiography and Memorials of Ichabod Washburn," to show how a large business was developed and large wealth acquired for the uses of benevolence. It traces the rise of Mr. Washburn from a position of labor to that of capital, from employe to employer, and explains his methods of making his charities do the greatest amount of good.

—Paul Heyse, the popular German novelist, whose *Im Paradiese* stands twelfth on the list of Appleton's translations of foreign authors, supplies the fifteenth volume with four short stories: "Count Ernest's House," "The Dead Lake," "The Fury," (*L'Arrabiata*,) and "Judith Stern." Mr. E. L. Burlingame has edited this book also, and gives a few pages to introduce Heyse more thoroughly to his American audience.

—Dr. Henry Raymond Rogers, of Dunkirk, N. Y., prints a little book of *Theories of the Great Physical Forces*, in which he advances the idea that the sun is not incandescent, but cool and habitable. The brightness of the fluid (vito-magnetic) between the sun and earth intercepts the view. The light of the moon and planets is not a borrowed light, but purely cooperative. He thinks light is instantaneous, and not measurable, as supposed.

—Porter & Coates, Philadelphia, will publish about the middle of the present year the third volume of the Count de Paris' *History of the Civil War*. It will contain without abridgment the fifth and sixth volumes of the French edition, and will embrace the account of the battles of Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Port Hudson, and other events of the war, to Jan. 1, 1864. The fourth volume, completing the work, is expected during the year.

—Derby Brothers publish for Mrs. Hugh L. Brinckley certain vigorous paragraphs in a small book called *A Woman's Thoughts About Men*. In this the essayist turns the tables on men, and assumes their position when ridiculing the foibles of women. What Mrs. Brinckley says may be quite true, but the world will not take notice of old facts related in old ways. Only a novel dress will serve to point the moral against fops, egotists, and faithless husbands.

—Mr. S. L. Frey, author of the paper entitled "Relic Hunting on the Mohawk," in a recent number of the *American Naturalist*, has recently made a "find" of a most interesting character, comprising skulls of very peculiar formation, and several implements of unknown use. He considers the articles suggestive of a much more ancient race than the Indians or the Mound-builders, and will soon give the facts to the public through one of the magazines.

—Prof Boyesen's book on Goethe and Schiller has had the benefit of the late Bayard Taylor's suggestions, and is said to give in general the latest results of German scholarship. Works as late as Grimm's last year's *Lectures on Goethe* have been drawn upon for material. The review of Goethe's life and work takes in all that long biographical research has furnished as to facts, and the essay on Schiller is said to be hardly less minute than that on Schiller's friend and master.

—The London Society for Promoting Christian Knowlege issues, through Pott, Young & Co., of New-York, four neatly-printed little books on the "Conversion of the West." They treat respectively on "The Celts," "The Northmen," "The English," and "The Continental Teutons." The last-mentioned is by Very Rev. Charles Merivale; the others by Rev. G. F. Maclear, Head Master of King's College School. Each book contains one or more maps, and can be read easily in four or five hours by a leisurely reader.

—The recent discussions concerning priority of invention of the speaking telephone prepare the way for a more general interest in a new publication by D. Appleton & Co. This is a volume on *The Speaking Telephone, Electric Light, and Other Recent Electrical Inventions*, by George B. Prescott. According to Mr. Preece, as here quoted, the early experiments were sometimes too good to be true. A learned scientist was called upon to say something to be heard 50 miles off. The sage hesitated, and then said, "Hey diddle, diddle—follow that up!" He then put the telephone to his ear, and announced with glee: "He says, cat and the fiddle!" The next day it was found that the real answer of the speaker 50 miles away was, "Please repeat."

—A new international journal, ecclesiastical and religious, has been started in London and New-York under the title of *The Catholic Presbyterian*. In this City Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. will be the publishers, and Revs. William Adams, John Hall, and T. W. Chambers on the Advising Committee. On that of Great Britain and Ireland are Profs. Flint, Rainy, and Calderwood, of Edinburgh. The editor is Prof. W. G. Blaikie, D. D., F. R. S. E., represented in this City by Dr. G. D. Matthews. The January number of this religious monthly contains a paper on "Missionary Sacrifices," from the unpublished manuscripts of the late David Livingstone; an article, by Eugène Réveillaud, on "Religious Reform in France," and something about the centenary of Voltaire, by E. de Pressensé, of Paris.

—Scribner & Co., the publishers of *Scribner's Monthly* and *St. Nicholas*, enter the field as book publishers with a volume of "Spiritual Songs," selected and arranged by Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D. The psalms and hymns are divided among various departments, such as for the Lord's day, the house of prayer, the sacrifice of praise, &c., and are governed by two indexes, of subjects and of first lines of hymns, as well as by an index of tunes, of authors, and of meters. There is also an index of first lines of stanzas, excepting the first stanza, they being given in the former index. Another still refers to Scripture texts. The music for church and choir is printed in the text at no fixed point on the page. Clear large type and a sober binding add to the attractions of this devotional volume.

—Mr. H. S. King, of the firm of Henry S. King & Co., Cornhill, London, died last month, leaving $800,000. He succeeded the celebrated book-selling house of Smith, Elder & Co. in a part of their business, including "the old stand" in Cornhill. This firm, who, it will be remembered, were the first to recognize the superlative merits of Currer Bell, formed, also, close relations with Thackeray, and became the publishers of the *Cornhill Magazine*, when it advertised under his editorship. Subsequently Mr. Smith determined to start the *Pall Mall Gazette*, taking its name from Arthur Pendennis' paper. Among its leading contributors was Thackeray's *bon camarade* "Big Higgins"—better known as "Jacob Omnium," from his letters to the *Times* under that signature—a familiar figure to all Londoners of 35 and upward. The house of Smith & Elder had for years curiously combined a banking and publishing business, arising out of a design to accommodate both in financial and literary matters a great East India connection. Thus, they were particularly well known to the *Col. Newcomes, Mr. Binneys, &c.*; in a word, all that class with which Thackeray, the son of an Anglo-Indian, was familiar in his youth. Mr. King was a remarkably fortunate man, who rose from being clerk in a book-seller's store at Brighton to marrying a Duke's niece and dying a millionaire. He bore an exemplary character.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A BOATMAN ON FREE CANALS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to say a word in regard to your editorial in THE WEEKLY TIMES of Jan. 8, 1879, "The State Canals." I am a boatman, and have had a practical experience of 15 years on the canals of this State and on the Canadian canals. In regard to low tolls, I don't think there is a single boatman who can truthfully say he has been benefited one cent. As tolls have been reduced so have freights been reduced, so that the real gainers have been the shippers. In regard to Mr. G. W. Schuyler's plan of changing the size of the lock, also the shape of the boats, it looks to me to be simply nonsense. Why, in order to have boats of 275 tons burden pass easily in the canals, the entire length of the Erie, Oswego, and Champlain Canals would have to be doubled in size, also all the locks. The largest class boats now in use on the canals are of about 112 tons burden, and there is not an inch of room to spare. And how Mr. Schuyler, or any other man, can build 447 miles of canal and 181 locks and about 400 bridges for the sum of $700,000 is more than I can tell, and then to give the use of the canals to the boatmen and shippers free—well, it would be generous. I think the tax-payers of this State have got all the white elephant they want in the shape of the new Capitol at Albany without getting another in the shape of free canals. Here is my plan: Let the canals be made self-supporting; do away with some of the high-salaried canal officers, who do nothing but draw their pay, and, in fact, let the canals alone for a few years. At no time in 15 years have the canals been in better shape than they are now, and with some small ordinary repairs they will do very well as they are for the next 10 years.

W. D. G.

WHITEHALL, Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1879.

A SLOW COURT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Court of Common Pleas is at present the slowest court in this County. This is not to be wondered at. One of its Judges is the most part of the year doing duty in the Supreme Court, by virtue of a Gubernatorial mandate. Now, robbing "Peter to pay Paul" is very poor policy, indeed, generally. In this instance suitors suffer as well as their lawyers. Two years ago all the causes on the calendar of the Court of Common Pleas were called and disposed of, either by trial or otherwise. Why not pursue the same course again, and give an opportunity to litigants to have their suits determined? The way things are going on at present there is no telling when a case will be reached on the day calendar. It is well known that when the General Term of the court is in session the Trial Terms are almost completely neglected. With only two available Judges, one of whom holds Chambers, the jury calendar makes little or no progress when the General Term sits. Is there no remedy for this evil? Let me remark, in passing, that our Supreme Court, once so slow, has got ahead of the Common Pleas, and for this progress we are indebted to a Judge of the self-same Common Pleas.

LAWYER.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1879.

SOME WRONGS OF ARTISANS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A householder who fails to use common sense in the employment of men or the purchase of goods should not complain. As a rule, in New-York, nine out of ten men in the different mechanical branches of trade served no apprenticeship, are incompetent and ignorant, and hire men like themselves, in order to lord it over them, and deceive the people who, as householders, complain of the general imposition practiced on them.

There are carpenters, masons, plumbers, tin and stove men who served an apprenticeship and learned their trades under the old masters; they worked, and took a pride in doing their work, well, until forced out to make room for the unprincipled upstarts who are grinding the life out of artisan and householder alike to make money. A man who can work and is not ashamed or afraid to work should receive the householders' support, and be paid, not as a beggar receives his pittance, but as a man who has well earned his money; until they do this, they must expect to be robbed as they are. You have given some points—how many an artisan could give—of these very householders in many cases. I will give one: A contractor calls for estimates on two houses; he gets four bids on the tinning; the lowest one will not pay for the brand of tin required for the roofs, the solder, charcoal, resin, nails, and paint are a loss. The cornices, leaders, and gutters, with all the work, are thrown in. Now, tell me how can artisans be honest and stand such a process as this!

H. M. R.

ORSINI BOMBS.

Naples Correspondence of the London Times.

One of the necessary elements of happiness to the Neapolitan—noise—has been, too, prohibited by the Police. Such prohibitions have year after year been attended by no result, but this year great activity has been displayed and a large seizure made of fire-works, especially of the loudest and most dangerous, called bombs. They are sold commonly in the shops, or have been so, under the suggestive name of "Orsini bombs." Though made of paper, they inflict very dangerous wounds, as the Hospital of the Pellegrini can report, and occasion such a fearful noise as to seriously alarm the nervous or the sick. It is by no means pleasant to have one of these explode between your legs while taking an evening stroll, and the Police have done good service in seizing large quantities. Very early in the week 4,000 of these Orsini bombs had been captured; later, and in almost every quarter of the city, many hundred of others had been seized. Some of these weighed upward of two pounds, others one pound and upward; so you may easily imagine what consternation might have been spread and what wounds inflicted by their explosion. By proper energy and the determined execution of the existing laws, these and many other criminal nuisances might long ago have been prevented; but the laws are never strictly enforced. There is a law which sanctions capital punishment in cases of murder; but a man can shoot and mutilate and hack his neighbor to pieces in Italy—nay, may, perhaps, attempt to assassinate the sovereign—without this law being executed. Of what use is it to talk about the all-sufficiency of existing laws if they are never enforced? No doubt the political agitation under which the country is heaving has not a little contributed to the social distress which prevails here. In various ways it creates a feeling of uncertainty which reacts on industry. People do not know what they are to expect or hope for, and so there is a general uneasiness.

A TURKEY LOSES HIS CLOTHES WHILE DRUNK.

From the Bangor (Me.) Whig, Jan. 18.

A Glenburn farmer came into the city recently, and among other things purchased some rice and a pint of whisky. Fearing that the bottle might get broken on the way home, he placed it in the box containing the rice. When he reached home and took the box from the pung he found that the stopple had got out of the bottle, and rice and whisky were thoroughly mixed. He dumped the contents of the box behind the barn, and in a short time a huge turkey came along and, as he was not as particular as the farmer, gobbled up the medicated rice. Shortly after this the farmer was greatly surprised to find the turkey lying out behind the barn "dead as a door-nail," and vowing vengeance on the man who sold him whisky rank enough to kill a turkey, he carried the bird into the house. The farmer was soon after seen carrying the naked bird—as every feather was gone with the exception of the wings and tail—out behind the stable, where he left it on the snow. The next morning when he entered the stable, it being hardly light, he detected what he thought was the ghost of that intemperate turkey and could almost feel his hair rise; but he made up his mind to investigate the matter and boldly advanced. Imagine his surprise, on getting nearer, to discover the bird shivering on the roost, and looking at him with reproachful eyes for having stolen his clothes while helplessly drunk. At last accounts the turkey was doing as well as could be expected during this zero weather.

A NEGRO WOMAN'S LOVE FOR HER CHILD.

From the Abbeville (S. C.) Medium.

A little negro, 2 or 3 years old, fell into Mr. J. D. Pace's well near Hodges last week, and was almost miraculously delivered from death, by its mother. The well was 40 feet deep and the child fell to the bottom. The mother was some 50 yards distant from the well at the time of the accident, but rushed to the rescue and descended the well, holding to the wall rock and the piping of the pump. The child was found clinging to the pump up to its mouth in water and beyond the power of speech. The woman placed it in a bucket which had been lowered to her, and with this load on her head safely climbed back to the surface again. But few such instances as this of miraculous escapes and motherly devotion ever occur, and as such it is worth recording."

COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE MOONSHINERS.

From the Greenville (S. C.) News.

Quite a number of revenue officers, who were recently furloughed by the Government on account of lack of funds, are spending their time in Greenville, quietly waiting for orders to move. We are informed that there are 13 licensed stills in this county, and that the failure to keep these revenue officials on the move is working serious loss to the licensed distilleries, as numerous illicit stills are running, and the traffic in the "moonshine" whisky is greatly on the increase; and licensed distillers are clamoring for the protection they are entitled to from the Government. They think they can't make whisky and pay 90 cents tax, and sell it at a profit in competition with dealers in "the crooked."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 18.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

Can. So. 1st g'd.
$4,000.....77¾
L. & W. R. con. as.
5,000.....46¾
N. J. C. 1st, con.
5,000.....79½
Erie 2d.
2,000.....106
Delaware & Hud.
100.....41¾
Sutro Tunnel Co.
800.....3
A. & P. Tel.
50.....35
100.....35¼
100.....35
Western Union.
500.....95¾
50.....95¾
Pacific Mail.
50.....13
100.....12¾
175.....12¾
100.....12¾
N. Y. C. & H.
300.....114
Erie Railway.
700.....22¾
230.....22¾
Erie Railway pf.
100.....s30. 38¾
Michigan Central.
100.....s3. 79
100.....79¼
Lake Shore.
100.....s. 69¾
400.....69¾
1600.....69¾
800.....69¾
Union Pacific.
100.....68¼
St. L. K. C. & N.
100.....b3. 8½

C. C. C. & I.
400.....38¾
100.....38¾
North-west.
300.....s3. 56¾
100.....s3. 56¾
100.....56¾
1600.....56¾
5800.....57
2300.....56¾
1100.....56¾
100.....s3. 56¾
200.....b3. 56¾
North-west pf.
200.....b3. 82¼
500.....82¼
2400.....82¼
2000.....82¼
New-Jersey.
17.....125
Central of N. J.
1594.....40
100.....39¾
500.....39¾
Rock Island.
200.....122¾
10.....opg. 122¾
100.....122¾
100.....123
10.....opg. 122¾
100.....123
100.....123¼
Wabash.
84.....22
200.....22¼
100.....22
100.....s3. 21¾
Chi., Bur. & Q.
8.....113
C. C. & I. C.
200.....s3. 5¾
200.....5¾
100.....s3. 5¾

St. Paul.
600.....37¾
100.....37¾
800.....37¾
650.....37¾
2200.....37¾
400.....37¾
100.....b3. 38
300.....38¼
700.....38
300.....37¾
2100.....38
1100.....38¼
1100.....38¼
St. Paul pf.
100.....s. 78¾
300.....78¾
2400.....78¾
1100.....78¾
300.....b3. 79
Del., L. & West.
100.....48¼
425.....48
100.....48
Morris & Essex.
200.....80¾
100.....80¾
100.....80¾
Han. & St. Jo.
100.....14¼
300.....14¼
100.....14¼
Han. & St. Jo. pf.
200.....37
100.....37¼
Ohio & Miss.
25.....8¾
50.....8¾
100.....b10. 8¾
Illinois Central.
100.....81
100.....81½

MONDAY, Jan. 20—A. M.

The statement of the Associated Banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last, show some important changes. In deposits there is a gain of $5,108,400, in legal tenders of $4,910,400, and in loans of $2,486,400, while there is a decrease in specie of $1,617,800, and in circulation of $17,400. The movement for the week results in a gain of $2,015,500 in surplus reserve, and the banks now hold $14,412,750 in excess of legal requirements.

The following shows the condition of the City banks this week, compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	Jan. 11.	Jan. 18.	Jan. 19, 1878.
Loans.	$230,682,000	$233,168,300	$236,981,200
Specie.	18,962,400	17,344,600	28,477,500
L'l t's.	45,055,400	49,965,800	37,189,300
*Dep's.	206,482,200	211,590,600	205,972,300
Cir'c'n	19,785,000	19,767,600	19,841,800

*Other than United States.

And the following the relation between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie.	$18,962,400	$17,344,600	Dec. $1,617,800
L'l t's.	45,055,400	49,965,800	Inc. 4,910,400
T'l r'v.	$64,017,800	$67,310,400	Inc. $3,292,600
Res. req'd ag'nst d'p'ts	51,620,550	52,897,650	
Exc's of res've above legal req'm'nts.	12,397,250	14,412,750	Inc. $2,015,500

The monetary situation was characterized by great ease, the supply of capital having been superabundant at almost unprecedentedly low rates, notwithstanding the enormous speculation on the Stock Exchange and the larger requirements of borrowers consequent upon the sharp rise in the share list. The rates for call loans ranged from 2 to 4 ꝑ cent. until the close, when there were offerings at the nominal figure of 1 ꝑ cent. The currency movement has been steadily in favor of this centre, the influx of money being reflected in the gain of nearly $5,000,000 in the legal tender average of the bank statement on Saturday. In the discount market there was a good inquiry for prime names at 3½@4½ ꝑ cent.

The foreign advices reported a firm market in London for British Consols and United States bonds. American railway securities were strong at advancing quotations. New-Jersey Central stock and bonds exhibited marked buoyancy. The weekly statement of the Bank of England showed a gain of £535,000 in specie, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities was 30¾, against 28¼ last week. The discount rate was reduced from 5 to 4 ꝑ cent. The Bank of France lost 11,225,000f. in specie during the week.

In the Sterling Exchange market a fair degree of activity prevailed at generally full rates. On Wednesday there was an advance of ½ cent on 60-day bills, to $4 85, demand remaining unchanged. The reduction in the Bank of England rate of discount sufficiently accounts for the strength of 60-day bills. At the close, cables and demand were in request at full prices. The chief inquiry for sterling comes from bond-dealers, who are kept busy on behalf of their foreign correspondents, owing to the frequent and large calls of bonds made by the Secretary of the Treasury. Pending the cessation of these calls, it is but reasonable to look for a firm market.

Government bonds were firm, and, under the impetus of the enormous demand for the new loan, prices advanced ¼@½ ꝑ cent. 1868s were exceptionally heavy, and sold down to 102⅞ for coupon, a decline of 1½ ꝑ cent. on the week's transactions. This issue was depressed by the rapid calling in by the Treasury of 1867s for redemption, the total amount called in during the past week being $40,000,000. The subscriptions to the 4 ꝑ cent. loan were very large, on one day alone amounting to nearly $16,000,000. In railroad mortgages the course of the market was toward higher figures, an uncommonly active demand prevailing for this class of securities. The advance ranged from ½ to 11 ꝑ cent., the latter in Cincinnati and Springfield Firsts. The New-Jersey Central issues advanced 4@5 ꝑ cent., and the general list 1@3 ꝑ cent., with closing transactions at about the highest figures. Denver and Rio Grande Firsts were a marked exception, declining 5½ ꝑ cent., with a recovery of 1½ ꝑ cent. at the close. State bonds were generally firm. Louisiana Consols declined from 63 to 60, advanced to 64¾, and finally reacted to 63¼. District Columbia 3.65s were ½ ꝑ cent. higher under a fair demand.

The stock speculation throughout the entire week was characterised by strength and activity, and at the close prices in the majority of instances showed a decided improvement. The Granger stocks and the coal shares were most prominent in the upward movement. Investment shares were in good demand at advancing quotations, with the greatest improvement in Rock Island. In the final dealings the general list exhibited an upward tendency.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Jan. 19, 1878.
U. S. 4½s, 1891, coupon	106	105⅝	104½
U. S. 5s, 1881, coupon	107½	107¼	106½
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coupon	102	102	105⅝
New-York Central	114⅞	114	105⅝
Rock Island	123¼	119½	99½
Pacific Mail	13¼	10⅝	23⅝
Milwaukee and St. Paul	38¼	35⅝	38½
Milwaukee & St. Paul pref.	79¼	76⅞	69½
Lake Shore	70½	68¾	60½
Chicago & North-western	57	52¼	36½
Chic. & North-western pref.	82⅝	79½	62¾
Western Union	96	95¼	77
Union Pacific	68	66½	67½
Del., Lack. & Western	49	45⅝	50⅞
New-Jersey Central	40¼	35	15½
Delaware & Hudson Canal	42⅝	40	50¾
Morris & Essex	81½	77¾	75½
Panama	125	125	124
Erie	23¾	22⅝	9½
Ohio & Mississippi	9	8	7¾
Harlem	142	142	141¼
Hannibal & St. Joseph	14¾	13½	12
Hannibal & St. Joseph pf.	37¼	35½	26½
Michigan Central	80⅝	78⅝	60¼
Illinois Central	83½	81½	74½
Wabash	23	21½	15½

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 18.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing—Bid.	Closing—Asked.
New-York Central	114	114	114	114⅝
Harlem	....	....	142	....
Erie	23¼	22⅞	23⅛	23¼
Erie preferred	38½	38½	38	38⅝
Lake Shore	70½	69⅝	69⅞	70
Wabash	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
North-western	57	54⅝	56¾	56⅞
North-western pref.	82⅝	81½	82¼	82⅝
Rock Island	123¼	121½	123½	123⅝
Fort Wayne	....	....	104½	105½
Milwaukee & St. Paul	38¼	36⅞	38¼	38⅜
Mil. & St. Paul pref.	79	77¾	78⅞	79
Pittsburg	89½	88¾	89	89½
Del., Lack. & Western	48⅝	47¼	47⅞	48⅛
New-Jersey Central	40¼	38	39⅝	39¾
Del. & Hudson Canal	42⅝	41¼	41	41¼
Morris & Essex	80¾	80¼	80⅞	81
Michigan Central	79¼	78⅝	79½	79⅝
Illinois Central	81⅞	81⅝	81¾	82
Union Pacific	68½	68	67½	68½
Cleve., Col., Cin. & Ind.	38½	37½	38¼	38½
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	113	113	112¾	113
Chicago & Alton	83	83	82⅝	83½
Chicago & Alton pref.	....	....	106	....
C. C. & Ind. Central	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5½
Han. & St. Joseph	14¾	14¼	14½	15
Han. & St. Jo. pref.	37¼	36¾	37½	....
Ohio & Mississippi	8⅝	8⅝	8⅜	8¾
Panama	....	....	124	126
Western Union	95¾	95¾	95½	95¾
A. & P. Telegraph	35¼	35	35	35¼
Pacific Mail	13¼	12¾	12½	12¾
Quicksilver	....	....	11½	13
Quicksilver pref.	[illegible]	....	32	34
Adams Express	....	....	106	106¾
Wells, Fargo & Co.	95½	95¼	95¼	96
American Express	47	47	47	47¾
United States Express	....	....	45¼	46

The following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the port of New-York for the week ending Saturday last, and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns for the corresponding period last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$4,951,491
Corresponding week last year	5,111,531
Since Jan 1, this year	11,447,718
Corresponding period last year	12,331,966

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$4,247,280
Corresponding week last year	5,098,167
Since Jan. 1, this year	8,676,955
Corresponding period last year	11,575,713

Exports of Gold and Silver.

Week ending last Saturday	$415,916
Corresponding week last year	203,789
Since Jan. 1 this year	1,102,610
Corresponding period last year	1,051,359

Receipts for Customs.

Week ending last Saturday	$1,713,097
Corresponding week last year	1,783,850
Since Jan. 1 this year	4,496,532
Corresponding period last year	4,708,671

Gold Interest Paid Out by the Treasury.

Week ending last Saturday	$1,468,121
Corresponding week last year	1,396,803
Since Jan. 1 this year	7,095,764
Corresponding period last year	5,806,808

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, in its issue of Saturday last, publishes the following table of railroad earnings:

	Week or Mo.	Latest Earnings Reported. 1878.	1877.
At. & Gt. West.	November	336,833	377,629
At., Miss. & O.	November	175,892	161,838
Bur., & M.R.in N.	November	223,705	179,949
Cairo & St. L.	3d w'k Dec.	4,964	....
Central Pacific	December	1,188,000	1,354,887
Chic. & N. W.	December	1,114,500	1,005,980
Clev., Mt. V. & D.	3d w'k Dec.	6,784	6,859
Dakota Southern	November	23,686	24,307
Denv. & Rio G.	November	117,805	80,083
Gal., H. & S. Ant.	November	146,406	104,789
Hous. & Texas C.	November	408,183	340,090
Ill. Cen. (Ill. line.)	November	483,948	474,012
Ill. C. (Iowa line.)	November	125,365	144,860
Ind., Bl. & W.	December	99,111	93,117
Int. & Gt. North.	December	232,078	199,188
Mobile & Ohio	November	307,581	252,766
Nas., Ch. & St. L.	November	158,904	158,731
Pad. & Elizabeth.	3d w'k Dec.	6,119	8,381
Pad. & Memphis.	November	19,479	18,421
Phila. & Erie	November	317,167	353,446
Phila. & Reading.	November	1,678,394	1,133,111
St.L.& S.E.(St.L.)	3d w'k Dec.	17,570	14,381
St.L.& S.E.(Ky.).	3d w'k Dec.	8,774	7,749
St.L.& S.E.(Tenn.).	3d w'k Dec.	4,189	3,161
St.Paul & S. City.	November	57,584	67,445
Scioto Valley	November	27,509	13,855
Sioux City & St. P.	November	40,017	49,251
Southern Minn.	December	55,622	66,976
Union Pacific	December	854,155	795,083

The annual statement of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company, to be found in our advertising columns, shows total assets of $832,765 61, and a net surplus, as regards policy-holders, of $475,618 87. The company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ꝑ cent.*, payable at the office of the company in New-York, on and after Feb. 1.

HAVANA WEEKLY MARKET.

HAVANA, Jan. 18.—Sugar—The market is comparatively quiet, considering the available stock; sales were confined to Centrifugals; business at outports has been more brisk; the weather continues propitious for grinding; Molasses Sugar, Nos. 7 to 10, at 5¼@5⅝ reals, gold ꝑ arroba; Centrifugal Sugar, Nos. 11 to 13, in bxs. and hhds., 7¾@8 reals; stocks in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 27,300 bxs., 20,400 bags, and 30,880 hhds. Receipts of the Week—3,500 bxs., 9,100 bags and 13,900 hhds. Exports during the Week—900 bxs., 3,500 bags, and 4,450 hhds., including 80 bxs. and all the bags and hhds. to the United States. Molasses scarce. Bacon, $22@$23, currency, ꝑ cwt. Butter, superior American, $30@$35, currency, ꝑ quintal. Flour, $9@$10, currency, ꝑ bbl., for American. Jerked Beef, 45@46 reals, currency, ꝑ arroba. Hams—American Sugar-cured, $32@$33, currency, ꝑ quintal, for Northern, and $40@$41 for Southern. Lard, in kegs, $23 25@$23 50, currency, ꝑ quintal; do. in tins, $21 50@$23. Potatoes, $9 50@$10 50, currency, ꝑ bbl. Tallow, $27@$27 50, currency, ꝑ quintal. Wax—Yellow, $12@$13, gold, ꝑ arroba. Honey, 3½ reals, gold, ꝑ gallon. Onions, $14 50@$15, currency, ꝑ bbl., for American. Coal-oil scarce. Empty Hogsheads, $4 50@$4 75, gold. Lumber dull; White Pine, $30, gold, ꝑ 1,000; Pitch Pine, $26@$28 ꝑ 1,000. Shooks quiet; box, 8@8½ reals, gold; Sugar Hogsheads, 18@19 reals; Molasses Hogsheads, 22 reals. White Navy Beans, 20 reals, currency, ꝑ arroba. Chewing Tobacco, $49@$52, gold, ꝑ quintal. Corn, 9½@10½ reals, currency, ꝑ arroba. Hoops firm; Long Shaved, $55@$56, currency, ꝑ 1,000. Freights active; loading at Havana for the United States, ꝑ box of Sugar, 62½c.@70c., currency; ꝑ hhd. of Sugar, $3@$3 25; loading at ports on the north coast (outside ports) for the United States, ꝑ hhd. of Sugar, $3 25@$3 50, ꝑ hhd. of Molasses, $2 50@$2 75. Tobacco steady; Partido fillers, $45@$65, gold, ꝑ cwt.; Vuelta Abajo fillers, $45@$58. Spanish Gold, 197@198. Exchange, upward tendency; on the United States, 60 days, gold, 7½@8½ premium; short sight, do. 8½@9 premium; on London, 18½@19 premium; on Paris, 4½@5½ premium.

THE TOLEDO MARKETS.

TOLEDO, Jan. 18.—Wheat steady; Amber Michigan, spot and January, 94½c.; March, 96½c.; No. 2 Red Winter, spot, 94½c.; February, 95¾c.; March, 96¾c.; No. 3 Red, 91c.; Western Amber, 94c. Corn firm; High Mixed, 33c.; No. 2 at 32½c.; seller May, 35¾c. Oats quiet. Dressed Hogs strong at $3 50.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 18.—Corn firmer at 40c.@50c. Corn-meal firmer at $1 95@$2. Pork easier at $9 for old and $9 25 for new. Coffee quiet and weak; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 11c.@15¼c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York, sight, ½ discount; Sterling, $4 84.

THE PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 18.—The Printing Cloths market has been quiet, but quotations are very strong at previous figures.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Third Monday Motion Calendar. Court opens at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Calendar called at 12 o'clock M. The calendar will not be called beyond No. 66 to-day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., and Brady and Ingalls, JJ.—Court Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos. 90, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 121, 153, 115, 116, 117, 151, 173, 113, 140, 179, 197, 119, 172, 181, 184, 148, 149, 184, 183, 185, 102.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Lawrence, J.—Court Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Demurrers—Nos. 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12. Law and Fact—Nos. 564, 792, 793, 815, 584, 817, 753, 830, 783, 784, 785, 805, 387, 74, 402, 728, 726, 613, 34, 796, 798, 280, 324, 774, 617, 615.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.—Court Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos. 2592, 606, 2764, 2765, 2779, 2597, 80½, 575, 2750, 2510, 2844, 2853, 2313, 1865, 1805½, 1669, 1728, 2126, 1240½, 384, 2620, 1775½, 2832, 2238, 1021, 4522, 2731, 1251, 3207, 2778, 2191, 3015, 2900, 2911, 2898, 4064, 1890, 2807, 2850, 2696, 2881½, 4521, 2773, 2744, 2740, 2741, 2189, 2792, 2690, 2843, 2882, 4127, 2734, 1171, 1109, 1830, 2895, 942, 2821, 1029, 2505, 2873.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Potter, J.—Court Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos. 256, 1835, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1803, 2282, 3433, 1726, 2208, 2274, 898, 1998, 1151, 2341, 2291, 801, 329, 1808½, 2509, 2140, 2418, 2655, 828.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Landon, J.—Court Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos. 1671, 1922, 4151, 1987, 2174, 1025, 3359, 3828, 3401, 2579, 3652, 2456, 1421, 1406, 159, 87, 2582, 1260, 598, 4233, 2763, 2136, 2204, 2146, 1811½, 1150.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.—Court Opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos. 39, 29, 34, 64, 45.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freedman, J.—Court Opens at 11 A. M.

Nos. 555, 464, 547, 560, 601, 628, 542, 350, 408, 356, 318, 425, 462, 687, 593.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Feb. 3.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court Opens at 11 A. M.

Nos. 4, 5, 7.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.—Court Opens at 11 A. M.

Nos. 799, 827, 412, 413, 704, 802, 892, 1222, 1246, 815, 822, 820, 850, 801, 791.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, C. J.—Court Opens at 10 A. M.

Nos. 3220½, 4677, 2073, 5541, 5034, 2718, 1984, 3082, 5789, 5797, 4914, 5137, 2548, 4529, 5141.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sinnott, J.—Court Opens at 10 A. M.

Nos. 5096, 4015, 4180, 5204, 3946, 4437, 5344, 5665, 3348, 4865, 5150, 1942, 4157, 4310, 4309.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Goepp, J.—Court Opens at 10 A. M.

Nos. 5777, 5194, 5268, 4421, 5375, 5399, 5212, 5181, 5224, 5245, 5252, 5253, 5256, 2168, 5207, 5175, 5214, 5219, 4659, 5261, 5215, 5249, 5351, 5355, 5356, 5366, 5358, 5360, 5361.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Jacob Mettager and Henry Neimeyer, robbery.
William Lahey, felonious assault and battery.
Henry J. Shlambach, grand larceny.
William Redmond and Charles Chambers, grand larceny.
Lillie Smith, larceny from the person.
Bridget McDermott, larceny from the person.
Joseph Snyder, larceny from the person.
Robert Blood, forgery.
Webster Young, forgery.
Sidney R. Boykin, false pretenses.
John Crowe, violation Excise law.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Cowing, J.

Angelo Spagnolo, homicide.
James Murphy, Patrick Finnegan, burglary.
James McGrath, Edward Doherty, burglary.
Richard Kelly, James Flynn, burglary.
John Roberts, Dennis Connelly, burglary.
James Moore, grand larceny.
Max Franklin, grand larceny.
Jacob Well, grand larceny.
John McLaughlin, grand larceny.
Thomas Sheldon, grand larceny.
H. Hirsch, forgery.
Michael Callahan, larceny from the person.
Henry Hait, petit larceny.
Daniel Perry, Michael Dunyet, petit larceny.

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BOARD WANTED—Seventh Page—5th col.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 20, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Aïda.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Ours.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Banker's Daughter.
PARK THEATRE.—Dot.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Ben McCullough.
STANDARD THEATRE.—H. M. S. Pinafore.
BROADWAY THEATRE.—Les Fourchambault.
THEATRE COMIQUE.—Vaudeville.
THE AQUARIUM.—Afternoon and Evening.
SAN FRANCISCO HALL.—Love's Endurance.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Carnival Ball.
GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Skating and Music.
MASONIC HALL.—Tom Thumb Troupe. Matinée.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum	1 00

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

The Times Up-town Office—No. 1,258 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., from Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens', No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day in this region, colder north-west to south-west winds, partly cloudy or clear weather, and rising, followed by falling, barometer. The temperature will rise slowly during Monday night.

Only six weeks of Congress now remain, and there continues just as much of a rush of bills as there could be if the session were to last six months longer. On Friday the Senate bills numbered 1,642, and those in the House 5,861. Many of the largest appropriation bills have yet to be matured in committee, and very few of the general appropriation bills have been passed. There was at the beginning of the session the usual preliminary advertisement of the hopeful forwardness of the business in the hands of the Appropriations Committee, and the usual tame and impotent conclusion now stares us in the face. The appropriation bills block the way. They will be imperfectly considered, and general legislation will fail of being considered at all. To-day being a day when bills may be introduced under "a call of the States," there will be another avalanche, and a debate which may consume the time of an entire sitting is liable to spring up at any moment.

The large losses by the recent fires in Grand-street and Worth-street, in this City, have awakened a lively discussion among business men. Millions of property have been wiped out of existence in a few hours. The admirable Fire Department of the City has been unable to cope with either of these fires, its efforts finally being restricted to keeping the flames from spreading far and wide. Reporters of The Times have gathered the opinions of many experts who are conversant with the character of the business buildings of the City; and it will be seen that there is a general belief that these so-called fire-proof structures are not what they seem. They are easily set on fire, and once the flames are started the building is doomed. If there should be a brisk gale blowing when some such fire as that which occurred in Worth-street was under full headway, nothing could prevent the destruction of a vast amount of property. The laws regulating construction are imperfect; they are not enforced; and greedy builders save money by weakening their work just where it should be strongest. "Contract work" is the bane of our present system of building. There have been many large losses lately, which are directly chargeable to defects which could and should be remedied. It is time that these expensive lessons were heeded.

As might have been expected, there is a disagreement between the Indian Bureau and military authorities as to the causes of the late escape of Cheyennes from Fort Robinson. It was charged that the Indians had not been sufficiently fed, and that rather than go back to the Indian Territory in the dead of Winter they fled to the mountains. On the other hand, it is now asserted that full rations were served out to the Cheyennes, and that the only complaint made by the Indians was that they were not allowed supplies of coffee, sugar, and other articles only offered to them as inducements to work. And it is further explained that the Indian Bureau requested the military authorities as long ago as Nov. 16, when the weather was mild and pleasant, to make the proposed transfer. The delay of five weeks gave the Cheyennes opportunity and motive for an escape. Unless this statement is disproved, the responsibility for the Cheyenne stampede, as well as for its bloody consequences, rests with the military people.

A reorganization of the civil service in the South is said to be under consideration. The last changes were made in the interest of peace, good-will, and sectional harmony. The proposed reorganization is to be made in the interest of law and order. At the beginning of the present term of Administration it was urged that the disorders in the South were due to the dissatisfaction of the people with the law officers, most of whom were Republicans, or "Radicals." The policy of conciliation demanded the removal of these men, if the laws of the Republic were to be enforced. It was too much to ask of men, who had lately been conciliated, that they should be amenable to laws administered by officers whose political affiliations were objectionable. The change has not been altogether for the better. Not to put too fine a point, there is more lawlessness in the South now than there was when the hated Radicals represented the power of the Government. Senator Gordon's appointees in Georgia do not enforce the laws, and there is an impression prevailing in Washington that the people of some of the States do not so much object to the officers as to the statutes. Singularly enough, The Times long since advanced this very reasonable theory.

"The Democratic Legislature of 1879," we are told by a New-Orleans Democratic journal, "has built itself a lasting monument in the hearts of the people," by ordering a convention to frame a new Constitution for Louisiana. Those who are interested in the "true inwardness" of this enthusiastic outburst on the part of an organ of the *de facto* Government in Louisiana, will find it in some of the statements of our Washington correspondent yesterday. The Constitution which is now to be overthrown limits the debt of the City of New-Orleans, limits State taxation, and sets apart a fixed annual contribution to pay the interest on the State debt. These features are disagreeable to the gentlemen who are at present engaged in plundering Louisiana, and it is largely on this account, we suspect, that they have been engaged in building for themselves "a lasting monument" on its ruins.

That extremely elastic politician, Gen. B. F. Butler, so far from being flattened out by his defeat in Massachusetts, rebounds with new determination. He announces his intention to run for Governor again next Autumn, and he is confident that this time he "will make the trip." The General is early in the field; in fact, he has camped among his dead and wounded, and his plan of campaign is sketched on what was thought to be his own political coffin. He will have a newspaper organ to begin with, and thus a profession which has suffered great indignities at the hands of the Claimant may at last be avenged. There was danger that Massachusetts politics might become dully respectable. With assurance of the perpetual candidacy of Butler, the political field in the Bay State will be lively for years to come.

LIGHT FROM LOUISIANA.

The letter of our special correspondent with the Teller committee in Louisiana gives some of the facts which have already been gathered there. He does not, of course, seek to anticipate the judgment of the committee based on complete testimony and covering a wide field. But he sets forth in a succinct fashion the conclusions which he has himself derived from the testimony already taken from both parties in regard to matters in three parishes or counties. It will be seen that the question of the right of free suffrage in this case takes an entirely new form. The problem to be solved by the regular Democrats was still the suppression of the negro vote; but the negroes had new allies, worked for different aims, and left their oppressors without any of the pretenses by which their conduct has hitherto been justified, or at least excused. There was no longer any combination between negroes and Northern whites, and not essentially a combination of negroes and "scalawags," which is the slang of the section for Southern white Republicans. The negroes practically abandoned their own claim to direct representation in local government by nominating native white Democrats, and ex-Confederates at that, for local offices, Mr. Fairfax, a negro candidate for Congress, being the only one of his race who was prominently concerned in the campaign.

It might be supposed that this would be a successful experiment. It was a very interesting and a promising one. It showed the possession of political sagacity, within its sphere, of a sufficiently high order. It was exactly what their Southern critics, and a good many Northern ones, have always insisted was impossible with the negroes, an abandonment of everything like clannishness, a willingness to accept white leaders, a shrewd subordination of mere partisanship to larger interests; in a word, genuine political self-control. We should say that such an incident ought to delight the heart of Mr. Hayes. If he could have cited its success as due to his policy, it would have been a strong point, the first and only one, so far as we have observed, in its favor. It was a fair attempt to wipe out the color line, to associate the two races in a healthy and practical political partnership, and to secure good "home rule" by the same sensible processes that have so long and so successfully been employed in other parts of the Union.

Unfortunately, it did not work in the present instance. The men whose utterly unfounded, unjust, and undemocratic supremacy Hayes established in the Nicholls Government, are not the men to abandon a purpose because it has no sound bases in reason and fair play. If they had, as they have so often pretended, been fighting to prevent negro rule and to secure the management of local and State affairs by native white Democrats, they would not have interfered with the plan which our correspondent describes. They could not in decency have done so. They might, as Northern politicians would have done, have contended against it on grounds of party regularity, and to secure their personal control; but they would have seen that violence and fraud were at last without excuse. That they did not see this is due to the fact that they are blinded by hatred and selfish lust of power, and it shows how much reliance is to be placed on the pleas by which they justified their former insurrection and usurpation. They went on recklessly in their old path. They cheated their white rivals and "bull-dosed" their black ones, and they resorted to the most violent and unscrupulous means to raise the race issue, and so to intimidate the negroes' new-made white allies, by fear of loss of social caste, from using their influence to defend their followers. The net result of their whippings, hangings, murders, and driving of negroes into exile, is the loss of at least two Republican members in the House of Representatives—no mean contribution to the power of their party in the national councils, and one which the country can appreciate when the organization of the next House is made.

But it is possible that the experiment has not been so hopelessly lost as it seems to have been. It will help to open the eyes of the country to the real character of the mean and vulgar despotism in the South to which the Democratic Party owes the degree of power it has already obtained, and by which it seeks to control all branches of the Federal Government. And the experiment may not—probably will not—be without its fruits in Louisiana, and possibly in other Southern States as well. The ice is broken, and white Democrats have led negro Republicans in a conflict with the "regular" machine. The sense of justice, and of self-interest also, has been aroused, and the victims of the miserably corrupt and ambitious clique who now rule Louisiana with a rod of iron, are not helpless and despised black men only, but white Democrats, men of property and local standing, with interests and political aspirations of their own. These men cannot but see, in the reckless misgovernment of the "regulars," an added incentive to resent the persecution and fraud to which they and their friends have been subjected. Our correspondent points out that already the white residents of the sugar districts have quietly compelled the agents of the Nicholls system of fraud and violence to behave themselves in those districts, because, if they did not, business interests of great magnitude would be ruined. The same motive, though not so strong or so obvious, exists in the rest of the State, and must make itself felt. The local quarrel in New-Orleans was an instance of its force. Corruption in the body politic, as in the human body, will work its own cure, sooner or later, if the body itself be strong enough.

INSURANCE AND THE LATE FIRES.

The immediate effect upon the fire insurance companies of the two great fires which have recently occurred in this City will be a lessening by a large amount of their financial resources at a time when they can ill-afford to spare a single dollar of their assets. As the merchants and property-owners who suffered loss in the fires of Tuesday and Friday nights were, with hardly an exception, well protected by insurance policies, the companies that stood behind them are to-day poorer by at least $3,500,000 than they were on the 1st day of January. The risks were well distributed, and hence the loss does not fall with overpowering force on any one corporation. Contributions to the amount of several hundreds of thousands of dollars will have to be made by the underwriters of Hartford, Boston, and Philadelphia, while the insurance companies of England, Germany, and France that have agencies here will have to pay as their share not less than $500,000. But though corporate insolvency may not be the result of these fires, as it was of the far greater conflagrations in Chicago and Boston, the underwriters see swept out of their coffers in the first half-month of the new year a sum sufficient to represent the larger part of their earnings during the whole of last year. How is this to be replaced? This is a question which the officers of insurance companies cannot fail to ask themselves and each other, when they recollect how hard it has been to pay ordinary running expenses and every-day losses out of the premiums that have been received for some time past. If the insurance business throughout the country is to be carried on as it has been for the last three years, it is safe to say that the money that the companies are now called upon to pay out will never be returned to them. In order to get back what has been lost, a change in the present system of doing business will have to be made.

Those who hold shares in our local fire insurance companies—and the number must be large, as $25,000,000 is invested in this manner—do not need to be told that, since the National Board of Underwriters abandoned its active work, the rates of premium all over the country have been pressed down by the underbidding of competing companies. This has forced the weaker organizations into a suspension of business, and has deprived many of the stronger ones of profits other than those obtained from their investments. It is true that in this respect *the insurance companies have not fared* differently from corporations and individuals who have been, during the same period, engaged in mercantile pursuits. But it should be remembered that fire underwriting is a peculiarly hazardous occupation, and those who risk money in it deserve to receive larger returns than are to be obtained from ordinary investments. If they do not, as a rule, get from 10 to 12 per cent. per annum on the par value of their stock, the chances are that in a series of years they will be out of pocket, for every now and then a sweeping fire compels the shareholders to make good an impairment in capital, if, indeed, it does not absorb all the assets of their company. Now, during the past three years, the profits upon the gross capital of all the companies doing business in this country have been considerably below the point mentioned above, although at the same time no fires of notable magnitude have occurred. With the opening of this year, however, we seem to be entering upon an era of great losses, and this, too, at a time when the companies are in anything but a prosperous condition.

It may seem hard to the merchant or the owner of real estate whose income has been cut down by the prevailing stagnation in trade to be told that he must pay higher rates of insurance if he wishes to receive adequate protection; but this must none the less be said. All insurance is to this extent mutual—that rates of premium have to correspond to the volume of loss. If warehouses are put up that can, with their valuable contents, be destroyed in an hour, we must continue to pay for our folly until we are taught by sad experience to build in a safer and better manner. The means of relief does not rest with insurance companies, for they merely protect property as they find it, but it is in the power of property-owners to put up buildings that will not burn down, and in this way to reduce the rates of insurance to the same level that they are in France, where the charges are only about one-tenth of what they now are here. In the meantime, the companies, if they would continue to exist, must demand a return commensurate to the risk they assume. This must not, and cannot, be done in this City alone, for the premiums of an entire year received for insuring property in this City would hardly more than pay for these two losses, and there are yet many months and many fires to be added to the present score before the 1st of January comes again. The action should be general, beginning, as is necessary, in the large cities, and extending into the country districts. Already steps have been taken in this direction in San Francisco, St. Louis, Boston, and this City, and companies doing a large agency business, as most of our New-York companies are, have only to properly use their influence to cause effective local boards to be formed in a hundred different localities within the next three months. The well-known National Board, which has its head-quarters here, is somewhat in disfavor on account of its past intermeddling with local affairs; but if its managers could be persuaded to adopt a new policy, its now disused machinery might be set in motion to some purpose.

COMPROMISE OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

In 1875, the debt then standing at about $4,000,000, the creditors of the City of Mobile accepted $510 in 6 per cent. bonds in exchange for $1,000 of the old 8 per cents., the reduction being 25 per cent. from the interest rate, and 49 per cent. from the principal. The debt now stands at $1,785,000 of those bonds, which are in default since last May, and a new proposition comes up to reduce the interest to 2 per cent. for the next ten years, to 3 per cent. for the following ten, and to 4 per cent. for the remaining seven years before the maturity of the bonds; the alternative hinted at is the abolition of the city itself, in the technical sense, by the repeal of its charter. The bonds of Mobile are quoted nominally here at 25, as are those of Memphis, where the same expedient for procuring financial relief has lately been proposed. Besides the seven Southern States which may be said to have no financial standing, there are nine Southern cities, some of whose bonds are quoted at 60 or below, and seven whose bonds are at or under 50.

A few years ago, one of those peculiar "cities," which exist more on paper than in any other place, having ceased to derive satisfaction from the debt by which it had mortgaged a future growth that remained future, sought to dispose of the trouble by the original expedient of moving the city itself over its existing boundaries, to a new spot on the prairie; when other cities, too large to be physically moved, contemplate destroying their identity and expunging their debts by a legal fiction, it becomes as idle to discuss the equity as the legality of the scheme. The United States Supreme Court—as shown in the very recent decision that a city cannot tax its own bonds in the hands of holders, because in borrowing money States and cities are not acting as sovereignties but come down to the level of individuals—has not been slack to uphold the rights of bondholders; but it is idle to urge that a contract cannot be abrogated by subsequently repealing a charter. The counsel of an imprisoned debtor once reiterated the assurance that he could not be put in jail upon the existing state of facts, whereupon the other, with some warmth, insisted that nevertheless he *was* in jail. We have already shown, in exhaustive reviews of the subject of remedies for public creditors, that there is practically no way of enforcing their rights to the extent of getting the money. Municipal corporations are not liable to punishment; their revenues are exempt from seizure, either in the Treasury or in transit to it; in some States, their private property—that is, such as is held for profit and not for public trusts or uses—is liable to execution, but in fact they have no property of such a sort. If recusant, there is no course but to overcome their recusance and make them raise the money by tax; for this there is no recourse except the barren one of a mandamus or order, which the Supreme Court will grant as often as the creditor desires. As for sending officers to make a levy, or permitting private property to be touched, the court has repeatedly declined to do either. If the public body does not pay, the courts will order it to pay; if it will not do so then, why, it need not.

This is simply the fact of the case, and it *is not easy to see why any city should take* the trouble to get its charter repealed in order to throw off a debt which, practically, is not collectible. Aside from the matter of the amount and character of the original debt, the real obstacles to the payment of the amount to which the Southern debts have been, or might be, reduced are two: a very bungling revenue arrangement—such as we have recently pointed out in the case of Virginia—and a rooted unwillingness to be taxed. The rate which is to be imposed is understood to be what can be collected, and what can be collected is understood to be what the people are perfectly willing to pay. Reducing the tax rate is considered to be refraining from asking the people to submit to any inconvenience, and there is scarcely any disposition to recognize that any duty is owed to the creditor; on the contrary, he is regarded as an odious and conscienceless person for wanting anything. This feeling is shown even in official documents, as when the City Auditor of Mobile remarked that "unscrupulous bondholders succeeded in grinding out of the poverty of our people the satisfaction of their claims;" but it is not strange that public officials defer to the sentiment of their constituencies.

This being the case, there seems to be no basis for compromises, for they require good faith as a condition precedent. The Funding Association is trying to effect reductions to a reasonable and permanent basis; but until there is visibly a change in the disposition of the indebted communities, there is no sort of guaranty that the first scaling is not merely a convenient step for reaching the second. In some instances this has proved so, and it is in human nature that it should be so. But if it is to be the rule, or if there can be no such change wrought as will give reasonable promise of a better issue, then, we feel compelled to say, it is better that the whole idea of negotiation were abandoned. Inasmuch as any community has only to do nothing at all in order to practically escape paying its debts, there is no reason why it should take the trouble to commit legal hari-kari, or to announce a formal repudiation, unless it deliberately chooses to take the position of absolute and final refusal. Simply not paying, it comes into discredit, but leaves the possibility of paying some time hereafter; publicly declaring that it disowns its debts, it writes its own epitaph financially. To do this is not necessary, and yet, unless compromises can have better promise hereafter, we incline to think it best for all interests that no more be made, and that the alternative to payment be flat repudiation. And this, for the reason that scaling, without a fixed resolve to keep faith, reaches the same end, and does it by the successive steps which conceal that end from right and blunt conscience and sagacious self-interest together. It is a demoralizing and ruinous process, because a gradual one, for the easy descent into *avernus* is always down a ladder of short steps, never by a plunge; but if the plunge had to be contemplated at first, it might deter from taking it.

THE BOARD OF NAVAL ASSISTANTS.

Just before the holiday recess, Mr. Harris introduced into the House, with the sanction of the Naval Committee, a bill to create a Board of Naval Assistants—a measure of almost as grave importance to the future of the Navy as the Burnside bill is to the future of the Army. There is much to be said against this project, and no doubt it will all be said, and said strongly, by those whose powers and privileges would be curtailed or superseded. The faults of such a board would, like its merits, somewhat resemble those of a Board of Admiralty; but despite its manifest drawbacks, and despite the unusually good bureau service which happens now to exist, we think the project well worth consideration.

Mr. Harris' present bill is substantially the same as the one framed by that Congressman and reported at the last session. It has now, however, been amended by the committee, apparently with a view to disarm opposition, rather than with the hope of making it in all respects such a bill as the committee would like to report. Certainly, the sum of three millions, which last April's bill proposed to devote annually to the construction of vessels, was not extravagant, in view of the low condition to which Congress has suffered the Navy to dwindle; but it has now doubtless been considered a less revolutionary proposition to rely, instead, on such annual contributions to the construction fund as Congress may see fit to make. The main feature of the bill remains, namely, the appointment of a board which shall hereafter substantially take charge of the building and altering of vessels and engines for the Navy, and of armament and equipment. That some such authority is sorely needed the history of the past twenty years furnishes ample evidence; it is not too much to say that had it always existed, and been properly constituted, the scandals which have hung about the department as far back almost as the outbreak of the war for secession, would have been spared to the country, while the Navy would have had something to show for its scores of squandered millions. While in form the present bill and its predecessor of the last session are new, they are not entirely novel in substance. A Board of Navy Commissioners existed very many years ago, and performed much service. Its leanings, however, were so strongly to the side of retrenchment, close accountability, and the rigorous saving of candle-ends, that it become rather unpopular. It is singular at this day to imagine even the existence of such a governmental board; but it flourished in times when there was no public debt, and when the only resource for an overburdened Treasury was a division of surplus money among the States. Naturally, it became the object of criticism, precisely as any such board will become. In fact, the very multiplicity of minor details to which it gave its attention eventually caused it to be a clog to the easy working of the service, so that it fell under the aggregated weight of its own minute and manifold labors.

In the year 1842 the board was abolished, and the bureau system took its place. There is little question that the latter was called for, but experience under both might have spared the old board from utter extinction, and simply have distributed its routine details to bureaus. Twenty years later, when the war had broken out, and every nerve was strained to improvise a great Navy, the bureau system was enlarged and changed to meet the new conditions, and, as with most things so magnified, its defects became apparent. However, at that time, unstinted appropriations furnished means for repairing all wastes and blunders, and there was little time for criticising, and even less disposition to do so, when the Navy proved almost uniformly successful and of enormous value. The Secretary, also, was then fortunate in possessing as his assistant Mr. G. V. Fox, a man of extraordinary executive ability, who triumphed over many defects of system. But before the war had ended, and notably as soon as it was ended, the revelations of mismanagement became shocking. Wretched models, rotten hulls, worthless materials, incorrect dimensions and calculations, and tons upon tons of costly machinery only fit for the scrap-heap, to which a good part of it went, told year after year of the defective policy. Meanwhile, successive Secretaries were found to be depending for advice on persons outside the Navy concerning technical details. If the bureau chief immediately concerned could work in with these extra-naval counselors, something was gained for harmony, if not always for economy and integrity. But when in some cases it turned out that these advisers were contractors, or politicians playing into the hands of contractors, the degree of evil and scandal may be imagined—or, rather, may be remembered.

It is now generally admitted that the Navy must be reconstructed. Accordingly, this is the time to revise the system of reconstruction, and, first of all, to settle upon the authorities to whom it shall be intrusted, and who shall be held responsible for it. Of course, it would be easy to criticise what is the matter of first importance, namely, the composition of the proposed board. Here, however, the discussion trenches upon a difficult and sensitive point, namely, the relative representation of the line and the staff on the board. The plan actually agreed upon is the selection of the five chiefs of bureaus, who, of course, are to be first, and making the other five members to consist of "two line officers on the active list not below the rank of Captain," with three other persons, either civilians or active or retired naval officers—one, an expert in steam engineering; a second, in naval construction; a third, in ordnance. These five are to be appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, for their wide-reaching and important duties.

If these appointments should be properly made, the Board of Naval Assistants would apparently be one in which the Navy and the country could have confidence. The scope for mistakes of judgment is certainly more contracted than in the case of the British Admiralty Board, which consists of two Admirals, a Captain, and two members of Parliament. It may be suggested that as the Board of Assistants would be twice as large as the Admiralty Board, it would also be open to a possibly hampering diversity of opinion. Still, of our present system the Naval Committee last year said: "There is, and can be, no head to the bureau system; it is not, and never will be, a unit, acting harmoniously for the best good of the Navy." What the Board of Assistants, properly constituted, should bring to their work is, first, honesty; second, experience; third, intelligence and sound professional judgment. All these would find abundant scope for operation.

People who have faith in the published theories and opinions of physicians must be kept, one might think, in perpetual alarm about their health. They are very apt to learn every few weeks that something they have been doing or eating regularly, under the impression that it is very wholesome, is just the contrary; that the thing, whatever it be, cannot be continued without serious, perhaps fatal, consequences. Articles of food that have been esteemed very healthful are pronounced a fertile cause of disease, and are to be shunned as deadly. The latest alleged discovery of this kind is that the unoffending potato begets diphtheria. Several physicians of some local repute in the West have endeavored to sustain this theory, showing, however, more ingenuity than judgment thereby. All that is clearly shown is that some persons who eat potatoes have diphtheria, which is credible enough, since everybody eats potatoes. Some time ago it was claimed, on medical authority, that tomatoes generate cancer, and it has been asserted that grapes beget rheumatism. We can hardly think of any sort of diet which has not been declared very injurious some time by somebody. We expect every day to hear that fresh air is poisonous; that regular exercise is debilitating; that frequent change of linen does incalculable harm. According to physicians, taken as a body, nothing is quite safe. One tells you that to be entirely healthy you must pursue this course; another tells you that just such a course will destroy you. Among such a multiplicity of contradictory counselors the best rule is to listen to all, and obey your own common sense.

The project proposed some time since in Great Britain by leading Jews of the country to buy Palestine is said to have been completed. The Rothschilds, Montefiores, and other prominent and wealthy financiers have entire confidence, it is reported, in the success of the undertaking, and are moving energetically toward its early achievement. The Secretary of the association formed for the purpose, who is, by the by, a Christian in creed, says that the Jews of the whole world seem to be in sympathy with the plan, and will do their utmost, individually and collectively, to further it. Those familiar with Palestine will not regard it as specially desirable, for its main features are not very attractive. It is not an extensive country—not more than 145 miles long and 45 miles broad, on an average—and ought to be bought cheap. The plain of Philistia is its best part, the soil being of rich brown loam, without a stone. It is now, as it has always been, a vast grain-field—an ocean of wheat without a break or fence. Its extraordinary fertility is shown by the fact that it has produced the same succession of crops year after year for 40 centuries without artificial aid. Many tourists have such numberless associations with Palestine that they have idealized it prodigiously; but to a man who views it without bias it is a dreary, disagreeable land, its undulating surface, rounded hills separated by narrow glens, and its crevasses striking the eye monotonously and unpleasantly. So much has been said for generations of the Jews regaining possession of Jerusalem, that it is agreeable to think that they are likely to do so at last. They certainly deserve Jerusalem.

Americans are apt to think that they are recognized everywhere abroad, as they easily may be, by their pronounced and well-nigh unmistakable traits. Their opinion is correct, too, so far as most beaten routes of travel and many of the large cities are concerned. But in not a few of these the American is likely to be confounded with the Englishman, who stands for any and all who speak the English tongue. In Rimini, Cesena, Forli, Bergamo, Urbino, Velletri, Volterra, and other Italian towns, every American is presumed to be an Englishman, if his race be known at all. So it is in out-of-the-way places in Germany and Austria and in various quarters of the East. But at any number of villages, and even in considerable towns off direct lines in France, Spain, Russia, and the Levant, neither America nor Americans have ever been heard of. Where they have been heard of nothing is known, often, of their form of government, their history, customs, or language, which is likely to be thought Spanish. The average Continental European is prone to regard the United States and all North and South America as the same, without any notion of their extent. He is prone to consider Boston an *outlying suburb of Buenos Ayres; the City of Mexico* as a ward of New-York; Rio and Philadelphia on opposite sides of some river; Vera Cruz the capital of Milwaukee, and Chicago and Quito in the same county. It doubtless strikes the stay-at-home American as very queer that any foreigner should never have learned of the existence of the United States, but when he goes abroad he will find that but a small portion of the globe is acquainted with his habitat.

Prices at hotels in our large cities are generally, considering their accommodations, such as few reasonable men should object to, although the many have to pay at houses on the American plan for a good deal which the few get and they do not want. One charge, however, made at all the hotels—the charge for fires—is undeniably disproportioned to other rates, and may, indeed, be called exorbitant. The usual price, to transient customers, is $1 a day. A ton of coal sells ordinarily for about $5, and a bushel—there are about 100 bushels to a ton—commonly suffices for an average daily fire, making the material for the fire cost but 5 cents. Then the manner of managing, or mismanaging, fires at most hotels is as peculiar as it is unsatisfactory. The occupant of a room, having neither poker nor coal at hand, is forced to ring his bell more than once when he wants the fire replenished or improved. Generally, it takes time and taxes patience to get the fireman again; and, if the occupant be a bachelor or alone, and ordinarily irritable, he grows disgusted, and goes off. When he returns the fire is out, and he is not apt to make any effort toward its rekindling. But he pays his dollar precisely as though he had had a good fire all day and far into the night. As a rule, men who have rooms alone at an inn do not have fires six hours a day. Some of the hotels charge transient people only 75 cents, and many reduce the rate to 50 cents daily for regulars; but even this rate is so much dearer than it should be that we wonder it is not abated.

The official permission to marry given by the Old Catholics, led by Dr. Dollinger, to their priests, is accompanied with such restrictions as must be rather ungrateful to the class to whom it has been graciously extended. The Bishop must first be consulted respecting the fitness of the woman selected for connubial honors by the ecclesiastic; and, secondly, she must, it is alleged, please the majority of the congregation over which he presides. This would seem to amount to an insurmountable obstacle—to be granting a permission that cannot be made valid. We have no definite knowledge of the quality of the Old Catholic congregations; but if they resemble the majority of congregations of other churches, the feminine members can never be induced to approve of the woman the priest has elected, unless she be very plain and wholly unattractive. In order to gain their suffrages, she must be devoid of all grace of person, mind, or manner; for very pious women are prone, as a rule, to such a prejudice in favor of, and to such a spiritue-sentimental admiration for, their Pastor that they would not be willing he should marry any one but themselves. Then, the need of the approbation of the Bishop is very awkward. Hardly any man can see with the eyes of a lover, who is presumed to be either blind or supremely biased. The priest may think his sweetheart fit for a wife, but his superior will hold, in all likelihood, a different opinion. On the whole, the priestly permission to marry appears to be little more than nominal.

Dr. J. J. N. Peldfoucok, who died recently at Madison, Ind., without attracting any notice, was a French exile, and had lived there for many years. He had been a friend and associate of Victor Hugo and men of his stamp; he was an ardent lover of freedom and a firm believer in republicanism, not for his native land alone, but for the whole civilized globe. He took active and prominent part in the revolution of 1848; lost an arm while commanding one of the barricades of Paris, and carried to the grave a deep scar from a wound received about the same time. He was bitterly hostile to Louis Napoleon from the beginning; opposed, along with Lamartine, Arago, and other Liberals, every advance of the usurper toward supreme power, and fled from France at the date of the coup d'état, feeling that he would be marked for vengeance. He refused to return to France, as he might have done afterward, during the Empire; but following its overthrow he resolved to go back. Poverty, illness, and age interfered, though he still meditated returning up to the last hour. He had been wealthy and a noted physician at home; but he left property and practice behind him when he sought voluntary exile. He was well known in Madison by his tall, erect figure, striking face, long gray hair and whiskers, and martial bearing. He was about 70, and, unlike most of his compatriots, he seldom if ever spoke of himself, though voluble and eloquent on the subject of France and French politics.

A TRIBUTE TO THE BLACK MAN.

WHAT A DEMOCRATIC PAPER SAYS—BEAUFORT COUNTY AS PROSPEROUS AS ANY IN SOUTH CAROLINA, NOTWITHSTANDING ITS COLORED MAJORITY—SMALLS' GREAT INFLUENCE WITH HIS RACE.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The following tribute to the black men of Beaufort County, South Carolina, from a recent issue of the Beaufort *Tribune*, a Democratic journal, refutes the slanders upon that class of citizens which are constantly put forth by Democratic newspapers in the South and Democratic orators in the North. In a leading editorial the *Tribune* says:

"With all the prejudice that exists toward Beaufort County and its acknowledged negro majority and alleged negro domination, we defy comparison with any other county in the State for the comparative prosperity of its laboring population and for the quietness and law-abiding character of its citizens. If even the argument against the possibility of the two races being able to abide together peacefully needs to be refuted, it is only necessary to consider the conditions in which the colored man and the white dwell here together, not only in unity, but with harmoniousness and accord. There is an undoubted majority in this county of 10 colored to 1 white, and so far from an antagonism existing between the two races, we assert with perfect sincerity, and with a degree of pride, that the mutual relation between the two are as distinctly preserved as if the white, instead of the colored race, were in the ascendency. The only oppression, if any, is in the absorption by the colored of most of the offices of profit and trust that are dependent upon the popular vote; but we feel certain that even that cause of complaint might be reversed if the same rule was not observed by the white inhabitants of other counties enjoying like advantages where the white and colored voter are more equally divided or where the white predominates. We think we are correct in asserting our belief that the most influential leaders among the blacks were in favor during the last campaign of putting forward better tickets for the support of all classes than were unfortunately foisted upon them. We believe that Smalls, who is certainly the most influential black man in the Republican Party of the State to-day, advocated a generous and discriminative one to be made of better elements than were put forward for the popular support. We think that but for the uncertain conditions that rested upon his case before the Supreme Court, whereby his active exertions to bring about a better state of things were kept in abeyance, he would have dictated terms of distribution of some of the important county offices as would have satisfied the wishes of the most uncompromising of both races and of both political parties. There is no use disguising the fact that Smalls' influence among his race and people is overwhelming and could be made good use of. In our estimation he is not a bitter or violent party leader, and could be arrayed upon the side of good government with the slightest encouragement, and with the least countenance from his political opposers. Whatever of justice there may be in the conduct of his trial, which resulted in his condemnation, we can see no reason for withholding from him the same chances of condoning his offenses as have been granted to others by a magnanimous exercise of clemency and mercy. We do not propose to be his apologist, but we do think that it might be a wise and considerate policy to let up upon him, in view of his enforced retirement from public life. He will ever be a prophet among his race; need he be made a martyr, too? But we have digressed, we started out to say and we can prove that we compare favorably with other counties in material prosperity. Our laboring population, composed almost entirely of negroes, are peaceful, quiet, orderly, and very prosperous. Among our agricultural population we assert that they are less addicted to drunkenness and crime than the rural population of other counties. They are industrious and are producing a surplus for export upon less outlay and at less expense and under greater disadvantages than any similar population in any other part of the State. They have no advances made to them by capital and they produce a sufficiency of the raw material to equal the demand. They work to disadvantage, but they nevertheless are producers of no mean amount of what brings money into circulation and add their share to the productive industries of the country. We think that the negro population of our Sea Islands are as hard working, as civil, as orderly a class as are to be found in any land, and as long as they are as productively useful as they now are, we see no reason why they should not have some representation in our Legislatures. It is only unfortunate that the people do not address themselves to the task of so conciliating their political prejudices as would cause them to fuse in better elements to give force and character to the representation they should concentrate upon instead of being the dupes of loud-mouthed and incompetent members of their own race, simply because they are black. We believe that our statesmen have been guilty of shortsightedness in not compromising with their prejudices, and in not endeavoring to overcome them instead of embittering them."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE SUNDAY CONCERT AT BOOTH'S.

Mr. Strakosch's concert at Booth's Theatre last evening only drew a fairly good audience as to numbers, but what they lacked in this respect they made up in enthusiasm. The principal attractions of the evening were Mme. Teresa Carreno and M. Reményi as instrumentalists, and the vocalists were Señorita Galimberti, Miss Giulia Mario, and Signor Lazarini. The singing was not worthy of special mention, for it did not rise above the level of the commonplace at any time during the evening. Mme. Carreno achieved a success and was twice deservedly encored. She played for her first selections a minuet arranged by Dulcken and Rubinstein's transcription of the march from Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens," and later in the evening Liszt's familiar "Rhapsodie Hongroise," No. 2. She gave these compositions with the finish and grace of a thorough artist, and her performance elicited the genuine applause which positive merit is pretty certain to command. Mme. Carreno responded to the recalls she received, notwithstanding the fatigue of the long and exacting pieces assigned to her. M. Reményi was in his happiest vein and played with his usual vigor and grace. He was, of course, recalled and obliged to respond with some of his favorite selections. He made his last appearance for the present on this occasion, and will go to the West, where a success may be safely predicted for him. Mr. Dulcken deserves more than a passing word of praise for his excellent accompaniments last evening, in which he showed taste and skill.

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK DEALINGS.

Chicago, Jan. 19.—The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point last week: Receipts—Flour, 59,009 barrels; wheat, 583,965 bushels; corn, 638,675 bushels; oats, 205,054 bushels; rye, 26,690 bushels; barley, 72,459 bushels; dressed hogs, 20,266 head; live hogs, 283,963 head; cattle, 18,851 head. Shipments—Flour, 44,631 barrels; wheat, 185,985 bushels; corn, 262,217 bushels; oats, 131,987 bushels; rye, 7,829 bushels; barley, 78,461 bushels; dressed hogs, 3,857 head; live hogs, 23,121 head; cattle, 12,137 head.

NEW-YORK'S GREAT PERIL.

THE WORST BUILT CITY IN THE WORLD.

LESSONS OF THE RECENT LARGE FIRES—THE SORT OF BUILDINGS THAT ARE PUT UP NOWADAYS—A TALK WITH UNDERWRITER HARRISON AND OTHER AUTHORITIES—WHAT AN OLD FIREMAN SAYS.

The recent large fires, which could not be got under control until they had entirely destroyed the buildings in which they originated, have given rise to question as to the character of the construction of the business buildings in New-York. Were these buildings constructed to withstand fire, or were they very generally so built as to offer every facility to the flames, and to baffle all efforts of a fire department whose efficiency nobody will dispute? That is a question of direct interest to every business man. The answers to it, obtained by a TIMES reporter, agree, without exception, in condemning the condition of the thousands of buildings which contain stock valued at many hundreds of millions of dollars.

"This is the worst-built City in the world, startling as the statement may sound," said Mr. James W. Harrison, Chief of the Board of Fire Underwriters, and a gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the character of the City's buildings. "It actually frightens me when I look over my lists and see what miles of fire-traps we possess. It has only been through God's providence, as it seems to me, that the City has not been burned out half a dozen times over. We will not learn by experience. The buildings that are regarded as fine, substantial buildings go down like a flash, one after another, but what man about to build changes his plans any on that account? Sometimes I think the people who build are crazy in their recklessness and disregard of every principle of safety. It is wild to talk of fire-proof buildings in New-York. Count a few buildings out, and there are no structures left to which that term can be applied even relatively. How can there be any security where there are rows of great buildings with party-walls merely, built by contract, all show and sham? Go where you will, party-walls are the rule, not the exception. Our people seem to have an idea that the larger the building, the *cheaper they can get it*, and the *more display they can make*, the more they can accomplish. This being so, of course the proprietors of buildings aim to meet the demands of tenants, and the result is what can be seen by walking through any of the down-town streets where the vast trade of the City is done. Capitalists are not responsible for this state of things. When a man can save money by putting up an unsafe building, he is going to do it if there is no law to stop him. The laws are wholly responsible. The builder puts his money in a showy exterior, and heeds little what the material is which is to be hidden from sight. The law must prevent him from doing this. But what poor laws we have are not carried out. There is a law, for instance, which says that no building shall be of greater span than 75 feet without a partition wall. Yet, look at the building on Crosby-street, just above the scene of the recent fire. There is a span of 100 feet without any wall as required. After the great fire of December, 1835," Mr. Harrison continued, "capitalists were really awakened to the necessity of more substantial buildings. They put up a class of buildings considered fire-proof, as things were then understood, and those buildings, on the site of the great fire, are to-day the safest buildings in the City, because they are low, easily reached, and have independent walls. True, many of these are old and dilapidated now, but they were solid and substantial as buildings were regarded in their day. The more modern structures, as a rule, have tended toward the dangerous and unsubstantial. Building has steadily retrograded, with a few notable exceptions, instead of progressing. This is not from any lack of talent. We have the best architects in the world, but they are helpless. Next to the poor laws, and the failure to enforce even these, comes the evil of the contract system. Suppose a capitalist has a piece of ground 100 by 200 feet, which he wishes to cover with a building that will make a showy store and rent well. He gets from the architect plans which, if strictly carried out, would result in the production of a good, sound structure, more than moderately safe. But the plans are not carried out. The capitalist advertises for contracts. One builder offers to put up the building according to the plans for $175,000, say, or about the sum the architect estimated that the building should cost. Another contractor offers to do the work for $130,000, and still a third for $100,000. I have known many cases where the difference in the bids was fully one-half of the entire amount. The result is easy to forecast. The capitalist says to himself that if he can get his building erected in as showy style as the plans indicate, for half the money estimated by the architect as requisite, the tenant will never know the difference, and a large sum will be left free for other investments. The cheap contractor must save himself somewhere, and does it by using inferior material for the walls. Thus the new building is rotten precisely where it should be, and appears to be, strong. Any business man of ordinary intelligence must know that where there is so extraordinary a difference in the bids of the contractors there is also dishonesty somewhere. As a member of the School Board, I have seen the evils of the contract system fully. In that case the law compels the award to the lowest bidder, and contracts have been given under that law when it was certain that the City was to be swindled."

Speaking of the buildings that were burned in Worth-street, Mr. Harrison said they were perhaps fairly representative of the general run of the buildings in that district, although there were less showy structures through White, Walker, Franklin, and other streets, which were of somewhat better character. None of the buildings, however, could be classed as safe or anything like fire-proof, and a fire once well under way, with a wind to help it along, would be absolutely uncontrollable. We have need of the best fire department in the land, but no fire department could cope with a fire that got a good start in New-York. This fact the merchants generally understood, and by all the modern appliances endeavored to guard against the start of a fire. The modern appliances, as in the case of the buildings just destroyed, proved of little avail. They never *did anything, except lower the rates of insurance.*

As an interesting fact in connection with the history of these buildings, and interesting further in showing how recklessly the builders proceed in their work, Mr. Harrison said that when he began to make his insurance resurvey of New-York, he found that these showy structures had what was termed a half-mansard roof. That is, the builders had carried up an additional story without partition walls such as divided the buildings on the lower floors, but with mere plaster partitions. Had not this defect been discovered and remedied, the fire of Friday night would have had full sweep through the attic, and the firemen would have found themselves driven from the field. Just such carelessness and disregard of safety characterized much of the work builders had done within the last decade, and were still doing. The rates of insurance on the Worth-street buildings were low, partly because of the competition between the insurance companies, partly because of the safeguards supplied. There was an allowance of 20 per cent. for the steam-pump and fire department belonging to the buildings. The proprietor, beyond these appliances, had gone so far as to have a sealed connection with a larger supply-pipe in Worth-street. But all the appliances were allowed to fall into disuse, and when the fire came it had its own way precisely the same as if no safety apparatus had ever been put in. Many of the large mercantile houses recognized the constant danger to which their stock was exposed through the character of their buildings, and endeavored to avert disaster by means of automatic sprinklers, special apparatus, and a force of watchmen trained in the use of the appliances. It would be interesting to compute how much more this system of surveillance costs than it would have cost to build solid brick warehouses, with independent walls able to withstand the assault of fire.

A disadvantage not to be overestimated was the large area covered by most of the newer buildings. Mr. Harrison agreed with other gentlemen of experience in the matter in the opinion that when a fire fairly broke out on any floor of one of these wide-front buildings, equipped with iron front, iron beams, and wooden floors, and furnished with inflammable material, there was absolutely no hope of saving that building, while it was a mere chance if the Fire Department could hold the flames within the thin and inadequate walls that were liable at any moment to fall in or out upon the firemen. There was a point worthy of notice aside from the poor character of the buildings. The latter would not be so dangerous in the dry goods district, for example, were was nothing but dry goods there. But there was a custom among New-York landlords of putting in all sorts of manufactures, such as boots and shoes, hats and caps, and a dozen other lines that might be mentioned, requiring the use of steam boilers. If a landlord could get a good tenant by so doing, in went a boiler, a furnace, and a factory into a flimsy building, surrounded by neighboring buildings equally ready to burn, but filled with stocks of vast value. The insurance men had to keep constant watch over the landlords, and it really seemed as if there was no limit to the recklessness of business men in these respects.

"The condition of the buildings," Mr. Harrison said, "can only be improved slowly. First, building laws must be passed for the future and enforced strictly. Had such laws been passed 10 years ago this would be a different City to-day. As it is, many of the buildings now occupied are getting dilapidated, and must gradually be replaced. Let them be replaced only with buildings calculated not so much for show as to stand fire and the wear of time. The space should be kept narrow enough to give the firemen a chance to work. Party walls 16 inches thick will not stand fire, as the experience of firemen in New-York has sufficiently proved. The use of cast-iron fronts ought to be prohibited by law as utterly dangerous both to life and property in case of fire. There should be a provision requiring the elevator shafts, which are most potent in spreading the flames, to be trapped. There are several simple and inexpensive methods for doing this and shutting off the draft. A valuable suggestion, in my opinion, is that of laying floors of solid wood six inches thick; in other words, a floor of beams smoothed on the upper side. This would not cost more than a brick floor, would do away with the necessity for partition walls to a great extent, and would baffle fire for a long time. There is one further point to which public attention ought to be directed at once. Through Fourteenth, Twenty-third, and the other up-town streets where the retail trade is establishing itself, many dwelling-houses are being built over into stores. The builders leave the old, thin, party walls, hardly substantial enough for dwellings, build on at the rear, put up a fancy front, and stuff the buildings full of inflammable merchandise. If we do not have a roaring blaze at no distant day as a result, I will lose my guess. The laws which allow this are all wrong. Why, let such a thing be tried in Paris, and see how quick the offenders would be brought up for it. It is simply astonishing that such reckless things can be done. I can only say that when I began my study of the buildings of New-York in detail, six years ago, I was positively frightened to discover what kind of a fire-trap City we live in, with four and a half miles of almost continuous framework along Water-street on the outside, and with square after square of buildings within not much better able to stand flame."

Mr. Leopold Eidlitz, the architect, who has for 30 years or more watched the progress of building in this City, said that the buildings in New-York deserving to rank as fire-proof, could be counted on a man's fingers. One reason was the shallow pretense that fire-proof buildings cost too much. The question was made one of expense, whereas, no such objection was raised when money was consumed in show. "The buildings just burned in Worth-street are a fair example of the modern idea in building," said Mr. Eidlitz. "They were built with a view to a showy exterior, an exterior cast in iron to represent marble—an imitation in cheap material. Any amount necessary to the display was given readily, but the owner could not afford to make the structure safe. It seems, however, that if builders are too poor to erect a fire-proof building, they certainly are too poor to erect a building that is not fire-proof. The idea prevails that a building which is in itself weak and unsafe can be protected by fire facilities. This is an utter mistake. Nothing can atone for the lack of good, solid brick walls and arches. A store that is built of brick, with iron beams and brick arches, is not fire-proof when filled with inflammable goods; yet how many of our stores fulfill those conditions, even? As for the cast-iron fronts, they ought not to be tolerated. A more objectionable feature could not well have been introduced into building than this use of cast-iron. There seems to be an opinion that when a building has iron beams and an iron front it is safe. In fact, it could not be more unsafe. No sooner does the heat become intense than the iron front and beams and columns shrink, and the building falls in pieces. The only way to make iron beams useful is to cover them with interior arches. Iron fronts can never be made unobjectionable, while they cost more than handsome brick ones. Wooden floors have no place in business buildings filled with inflammable goods. Then there are ventilating flues which do not ventilate, but which vie with the elevator shafts as draughts for fires. Spaces made by 'furring' the walls are left unfilled, and these aid in carrying flames from floor to floor. Often the firemen have been surprised at the rise of a fire from a lower story to the roof when there was no apparent means of its propagation. Any one familiar with the building of the establishments could have explained the secret passages serving as vents. The only way to remove the danger of elevator shafts, in my opinion, is to build these outside the main structure, giving them outside windows to draw the fire away from the building, not into it, as the present shafts do."

Mr. Eidlitz was equally radical with Mr. Harrison in his opinion of the City's buildings. He did not believe that a fire, obtaining headway on a floor of any one of the great commercial buildings, could be checked by any possibility. The building was doomed, no matter how efficient the Fire Department. There was no chance to combat the flames. It was instructive to note the difference between the buildings of this City and those of any European city. Here there was far more exterior treatment than in any other part of the world, but the interiors were a sham; while in Europe the interior was the part looked after. He did not believe in the claim that more light was wanted, a claim that had produced the buildings with large windows. These windows had to be covered with shades to keep out the light, and there was never need on such pretext to give up the room required for good, sound brick or stone pillars. The tendency of building was not toward improvement. The interest of the owner was to erect a building that would rent well, and this he did without regard to safety, without caring whether the insurance rates would be high, apparently without any special consideration of the subject. It seemed as though many of the insurance companies had a tacit interest in this class of buildings, since they insured them at rates out of all proportion to the actual risk. Were the buildings what they ought to be, and the insurance premiums on a low basis, some companies might lose their showy business, and hence prefer the present condition. Mr. Eidlitz thought the only remedy lay in the passage of stringent building laws. No more shells ought to be put up in New-York. The fire laws of Paris, Vienna, Berlin, and other foreign cities required all blocks to have an interior court accessible to fire engines. The areas were not so extensive, and there was every protection of stout partition walls. Here the blocks were not only without accessible courts, but were filled with wooden matter, which served as kindling-wood for a fire. There should be in every block one or two independent partition walls capable to resist the progress of flames. As it was now, the party walls and outside walls were often so weak that they could not stand alone, and were supported by the beams. These were of iron, and when the fire contracted them, of course the whole structure fell in a heap. As an instance of the loose method of building, Mr. Eidlitz cited the case of a builder who put in iron beams and brick arches, and then, thinking he had done enough, used wooden partitions, and "furred" out the walls with wood, thus rendering his building peculiarly liable to destruction. The City was full of weak and dangerous buildings, but repeated warnings and disasters had apparently little or no effect in the way of improvement.

"This is a fast age. Perhaps it's not original to say, but we live fast, die fast, build fast, and burn fast—that's the truth of it." That was the answer to the first question put by a TIMES reporter to a veteran fireman, a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department in its palmy days, a faithful servant later on in the paid department, and a man who has taken active interest in every important fire that has occurred in New-York within 25 years. It was evident that this veteran had a poor opinion of the men who built the City. He knew, both by experience and by observation, what the character was of the numerous buildings which he had seen destroyed, and he judged that the majority of those standing were no more safely or strongly constructed than were those crumbled into ashes. The veteran gave it as the opinion of the experts in the Fire Department, without exception, that when a fire got started among inflammable goods in any of the buildings of large area, say of over 40 feet front, there was no chance to save the building, and the efforts were all directed to confining the fire to that building. All the modern contrivances of sky-lights, light-shafts, elevator-shafts, ventilators, well-holes, *hollow columns, &c.*, added to Georgia pine floors, were too much for any fire department. The great height of the buildings, and the difficulty of gaining access to the upper floors and roofs, were further points of difficulty. The firemen would rather deal with the older buildings than the new ones, and felt all right when they were called for a solid brick building. Of these, however, there were few. As the veteran forcibly expressed it, the new iron buildings were nothing but "forests of timber with a tight jacket of iron, which shut the fire in and the firemen out." As an incident of the recent fire in Worth-street, he said the adjoining buildings were found to be without access to the upper floors except by the elevator, the stairways having been floored over. Thus the firemen were kept from reaching the roof, and this was only one of many such experiences. No city offers such difficulties to the firemen and such easy chance to the flames, said the veteran, as the result of his quarter of a century of experience.

PRINCETON STUDENTS ARRESTED.

TRENTON, Jan. 19.—Twenty-four Princeton students, who had been making Saturday night hideous in this city, by going about the streets insulting ladies and using offensive and indecent language, were arrested by the Police this morning between 1 and 2 o'clock. They were making their escape in two sleighs, and attempted to brain one of the officers with a whisky bottle as he seized the lines of the horses attached to the leading sleigh. They were taken to the City Jail and locked up. Their friends were informed of the fact, and through their intercession Police Justice Swing held court at 2 A. M. and liberated the gang upon each paying a fine and costs of court, amounting to $3 85. They were warned that a fine would not be accepted another time, but that the punishment would be a committal to the County Jail for 30 days. For some time past the students have invaded Trenton at night, and acted in such a disorderly manner as to be the subject of complaint.

A BROOKLYN CLERGYMAN'S CALL.

NEWPORT, Jan. 19.—Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y., has accepted a call from the United Congregational Church of this city. He will be ordained and enter upon his duties here early next month.

THROWN FROM A SLEIGH AND KILLED.

Mrs. Mary Graham, aged 43, wife of John Graham, of No. 25½ Sheriff-street, was out sleighing with her husband yesterday. During the trip the sleigh was overturned and Mrs. Graham was thrown out. She did not appear to have received any injury, nor did she complain of pain. Soon after her return home, however, and while seated at the supper table last evening, she suddenly fell back in her chair and expired. It is supposed that death was the result of some internal injury caused by being thrown from the sleigh. An inquest will be held to-day.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Dr. John B. Biddle, Dean of Jefferson College, a well-known physician and a medical author of some repute, died in Philadelphia yesterday.

Joseph C. Grubb, a member of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, died at his residence, in Wilmington, yesterday morning, after a lingering illness.

THE EARLY VEGETABLES.

WHERE NEW-YORK'S SUPPLY COMES FROM.

THE WONDERFUL VARIETY AND ABUNDANCE OF THE MARKETS—PRICES WHICH SOME BRING—LUXURIES OF WEALTHY PALATES.

That there are no markets in the world equal to the markets of this City is a favorite boast of New-Yorkers. That the market buildings are not referred to in making this boast is evident to any one getting a glimpse of the ancient barn-like structures dignified by the names of Washington and Fulton Markets; but that the wonderful variety and abundance of the food products of half the world which are displayed in these forlorn looking buildings are what the boast refers to is at once evident to any one who makes a tour through them. The quantity of meat will surprise him, but the variety of fruits and vegetables will astonish him still more. At all seasons he will find a variety of vegetables unknown to any other market in the world, and find them, too, months in advance of their regular seasons, for the people of this City will have and are willing to pay for rare vegetables, just as they seek after the rarest fruits, flowers, and a hundred other luxuries.

Of the early vegetables which reach the New-York markets some of the very first to arrive do not come from the far South, as one would naturally suppose, but from the far North. Rhubarb, the first of the vegetables, is sent here in January from the farm of Col. Rhodes, near Quebec. There it is raised in dark galleries 20 feet under ground, and heated by steam. The rhubarb grown in these galleries is very large, very tender, and almost white. For shipment, each stalk is carefully wrapped in soft paper, and they are put up in bunches weighing two and one-half pounds. In this market it can only be procured in one stand, and there it sells for $3 per dozen bunches. By the 1st of March rhubarb comes in from Jamaica, Long Island, that brings $1 50 per bunch. Many of the Brussels' sprouts now in the market also come from Canada, the remainder being from Shelter Island. Cucumbers, of which the delicate little white pine variety came to this market from Boston as early as the 10th of last month, sold here for $6 per dozen at wholesale. They now bring half that price. This year, for the first time, a few very early cucumbers were sent in from Gravesend, Long Island, but they were so inferior to the White Pines that they only brought $3 50 per dozen. By the middle of next month the long Worcester cucumbers from Worcester, Mass., will be in the market, and will bring $3 50 per dozen. For 15 years New-York has received its finest lettuce, or salad, as the marketmen call it, from Boston, and, for the last three days, there has not been a head of Boston lettuce in the market, the first time such a thing has happened since the supply began to come from that quarter. The Boston lettuce is very white, crisp, and well-headed, and market gardeners in other parts of the country try in vain to imitate it. A few years ago a Jamaica, Long Island, gardener sent to Boston for men who knew the business and told them to raise Boston lettuce on his farm at any expense of money or care. They tried, but without success. Radishes are now in the market six to and, sell at from $3 to $5 per 100 bunches, eight being in a bunch. Formerly, all the radishes, long and round, came from Boston, but during the past few years New-Jersey has been sending in round radishes, until now Boston sends on only a few of the long and more delicate variety. Tomatoes were in the market as early as the 15th of December, but the demand for them was very slight. The first this season came from Nassau, wrapped in soft paper, and packed in crates. The Bermuda tomatoes will begin to arrive early in February. Bermuda potatoes will be here next week, but they will be old crop potatoes, and will sell for $5 to $7 per barrel. The new Bermuda potatoes will arrive by the 1st of March, and will be worth $2 per barrel more than the earlier arrivals. As high as $17 per barrel has been paid in Washington Market for the first new Bermuda potatoes.

Onions come in from Bermuda with the potatoes, and sell for $5 per crate. Fancy prices are also sometimes paid for these, and $10 per crate was paid last year for the very first in the market. Bermuda beets will arrive about the last of February, and will retail at from 5 to 10 cents a piece. Bermuda formerly sent cucumbers to this City, but they were always yellow and old by the time they reached here, and none will come this year. Last year, the first asparagus came to this City from South Carolina, in February, and the same firm will probably have it as early this year; but, generally, the first comes from Florida early in March. Shipments then arrive from Savannah, Charleston, Norfolk, Baltimore, New-Jersey, and from Oyster Bay, Long Island, whence it is sent in about the 1st of May. The earliest asparagus sells at $1 15 per bunch, and the first Oyster Bay "grass," which is the finest of all, always sells for $1 per bunch. By the 1st of June it is in abundance and sells for $1 75 per dozen bunches. Last year a few boxes were sent down from Canada, but the experiment was a failure. A few peas were sent to this market from New-Orleans three weeks ago, but there was no demand for them. The regular supply will begin to arrive next week from Lake City, Fla., and will bring about $10 per crate. These crates nominally hold a bushel, but really contain about three pecks. Of the very first peas half a dozen restaurateurs will buy a crate together, divide the contents, and display them in their show-windows, while feeding their customers on canned peas, which they sell as fresh. The finest of the early peas come in April, from Anne Arundel County, Md., and in May the best peas to be had in the New-York market reach it from Long Island. After that they come from the northern part of the State. A very few boxes were sent from the neighborhood of Sacramento, Cal., in salmon cars last year, but they were not good when they arrived, and, as the result of repeated experiments, California shippers no longer attempt to supply this City with any vegetable except cauliflower. The first string beans come from Florida about two weeks later than peas. Lima beans are never sent from the South, and the earliest and best come from Hackensack, N. J. Early turnips are sent to New-York from as far South as Charleston, and come with the peas and string beans.

The great source of the cauliflower supply is Mattituck, Long Island, whence the vegetable comes from the 1st of September to the 1st of February, the supply being at times as great as 700 barrels per day. Prices range all the way from 50 cents to $14 per barrel, and are very fluctuating. The cauliflower that comes after that from Mattituck is from France, and the next French steam-ship that arrives will probably have the first foreign cauliflower of this season on board. After the *French comes the California cauliflower*, packed on top of the fish in salmon cars. A few years ago much of the cauliflower came from Boston, but now Boston obtains her supply from New-York. With the cauliflower from France come the French, or Burr, artichokes. The New-Orleans variety of the same vegetable is now in the market. They bring at wholesale $6 per dozen. Jerusalem, or root, artichokes come from Long Island and New-Jersey and sell for $2 and $3 per bushel. Okra, or gumbo, as it is called in the South, is now in the market from New-Orleans, and sells for $1 per hundred. In its season, most of the okra comes from Phalanx, N. J. Spinach is always in the market, and much of the best comes from the vicinity of Baltimore. It now brings $3 per barrel, and will, during the year, be as low as 60 cents per barrel. One old dealer in the market remembers paying as high as $15 per barrel to fill an order at a time when spinach was very scarce. One of the large hotels of this City canned 100 barrels of spinach last Fall when it was selling at $1 per barrel. It has kept well, and, as an experiment, is a success. Winter squashes used to come to this City from Boston, but now almost the whole of Boston's supply is drawn from Long Island. Marrow squashes come to New-York from Norfolk about the 1st of May, and Summer squashes come from Florida with the string beans, or about two weeks later than the first peas. Among the fresh vegetables always in the market are mushrooms, which are raised everywhere—in cellars, underground galleries dug for the purpose, and under glass. They even come from Canada, but not in quantities, as they command higher prices there than here. Here they sell now for from 50 to 75 cents per pound. The above list comprises most of the vegetables to be seen in the markets of this City during the Winter and early Spring when fresh vegetables are luxuries, but a second list nearly as long as the first might be made of those that arrive from Southern and foreign ports during the Summer months, forced in their growth to meet the demands of those New-Yorkers who are ever on the lookout for novelties and delicacies for their tables.

A CHINESE LAUNDRY ROBBED.

Late last night two men broke into the Chinese laundry of Joe Don, in the basement of No. 104 Bleecker-street, and stole a cash-box containing nearly $100. They were seen by one of the female occupants of the house, who ran into the street and gave an alarm. A policeman started in pursuit of the thieves, and, after a chase of several blocks, succeeded in arresting one of them, but the other escaped. The prisoner was taken to the Mercer-Street Police Station, where he gave his name as Thomas Smith. He was recognized as "Red-nosed Barney," a notorious burglar and pickpocket. In his possession were found three letters written in Chinese, but his accomplice carried off the box and its contents.

SUNDAY SLEIGHING IN THE CITY.

The sleighing through the Park and along the Lane yesterday was excellent, and many persons took part in the sport. The Park drives were crowded with fashionable turnouts, and at 4 P. M. there were probably 3,000 persons sauntering along the walks, watching with interest the animated scene. Most of the familiar faces visible behind fast trotters on a pleasant week-day were missing yesterday, both from the Park drives and the broad avenues that lie beyond. The pleasure-seekers belonged for the most part to the large class who are confined in counting-houses or offices—clerks, book-keepers, staid family men, small traders, men, and the like. Some of them drove horses that would have excited the sympathies of Mr. Henry Bergh—lean, rough-coated creatures, alike innocent of speed and spirit. These were not the rule, however, for high-bred spirited teams could be counted by scores in the midst of the long procession.

AN OLD POLITICIAN DYING.

EX-SHERIFF BRENNAN'S ILLNESS—THE STORY OF HIS LIFE.

Ex-Sheriff Matthew T. Brennan, who has been lying dangerously ill at his residence, on the Boulevard, was reported as very low late last night, and Dr. Raborg, who has been his medical attendant, telegraphed to Police Head-quarters that Mr. Brennan would probably die before morning. Mr. Brennan was the product of an era in New-York politics so entirely of the past that it seems like ancient history. Born in the First Ward, of poor Irish parents, his education was confined to the elementary branches taught in the common schools, and in early youth he was apprenticed to the trade of molder. While yet a boy, and notwithstanding the malformation of a foot, he became noted as a fireman in the old Volunteer Department, and soon became Foreman of Engine No. 21. As in many another case in those days, his service as a fireman was the stepping-stone to political preferment. His first official position was that of Assessor of the Sixth Ward. While holding this place he secured the friendship of Thomas J. Barr, then an Alderman, and many years afterward, through Brennan's influence, a Police Commissioner, and was appointed Captain of the Sixth Ward Police. He was so active, earnest, and zealous in the discharge of his duties in this position that in 1854, when preferment was for merit, he was elected Police Justice for the Second District, then composed of the Fourth, Sixth, and Fourteenth Wards. He held this place for a number of years, and in 1863 was elected Controller on the Democratic ticket. He earned the gratitude of the people during his term of office by firmly refusing to obey a resolution of the Common Council directing him as Controller to issue fractional currency in the name of the City. In 1868 he was appointed a Police Commissioner, and while holding this office, obtained the Tammany nomination for Sheriff, to which office he was elected in November, 1870. *During his term as Sheriff came the exposé of the Tammany Ring*, and it became his duty to be the jailer of many of his former political associates, including William M. Tweed and Henry W. Genet. It is not yet forgotten how the latter escaped from the custody of one of his deputies, and that, as a consequence, Mr. Brennan was arrested for dereliction of duty and imprisoned for 30 days in Ludlow-Street Jail. This was a severe blow to him, and he felt the stigma keenly. It was long supposed that he had amassed a great fortune during his political career, but it has of late become known that he retired to private life with hardly a competence, and even some of that has been swallowed up by unfortunate speculations in real estate.

A BANK OFFICER IN JAIL.

JOHN HALLIARD'S PROBABLE ARRAIGNMENT IN COURT TO-DAY.

John Halliard, one of the indicted officers of the Mechanics' and Laborers' Savings Bank, of Jersey City, who was placed in the Hudson County Jail in default of bail on Saturday, remained there yesterday. He will probably be arraigned this morning on the third of the indictments found against him, which accuses him with having conspired with Thomas C. O'Callaghan, the present President of the bank, and others, to defraud the depositors by concealing the fact of the bank's insolvency. He will be required to give bail in $2,500 on this indictment, making a total of $10,000 of bail in all. Mr. Halliard's arrest on Saturday on a charge of having defrauded Father Timothy out of $1,925 seems not to have been effected with a view of pressing the charge. Father Timothy is Father Superior of the monastery at West Hoboken, and it was through Mr. Halliard that he effected his insurances on the building. In August last he gave Mr. Halliard $1,925 with which to pay off a mortgage on the monastery, due to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of this City. Instead of paying off the mortgage he used the money in settling one of his own debts. Father Timothy went before Justice Aldridge several days ago and accused Halliard of having embezzled the money. His offense is a simple breach of trust, and the warrant was sworn out only for the purpose of holding Halliard until a civil suit for the recovery of the money could be begun. Halliard was arrested and put under $2,000 bonds, to appear for trial. The civil suit will be commenced to-day, and Mr. Halliard will be placed under bonds to abide its issue.

Mr. Halliard was for many years one of the most highly-esteemed residents of the county. Implicit confidence in his integrity led to carelessness on the part of the bank officers, and finally brought upon the bank the embarrassments which caused its suspension. Three months ago an imputation against his honor would have been regarded as a libel, and bail for any amount might have been procured for him. He was formerly a Methodist, but was converted to Roman Catholicism by Father Hecker, and became the intimate friend and agent of the clergy of the Newark Diocese. It is said that his purchases for the Roman Catholic Church led to the financial embarrassments which have proved his ruin.

FEDERAL OFFICERS ARRESTED.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY MAYER AND MARSHAL TURNER, OF ALABAMA, HELD FOR CONTEMPT OF A STATE COURT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Information has been received at the Department of Justice of the arrest, by warrant of State or municipal authority, in Alabama, of United States District Attorney Mayer and United States Marshal Turner, the latter being now in jail and the former having been released on a writ of habeas corpus issued by United States District Judge Bruce. The circumstances are that a municipal or State court in Selma issued subpœnas to District Attorney Mayer, Marshal Turner, and Mr. Dimmock, Clerk of the court, commanding them to appear and bring before it the ballot-boxes and ballots used in the elections of last November. These ballot-boxes and ballots were, at the time in question, being used by the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court, sitting at Montgomery, as evidence in certain cases therein, pending the finding of indictments for violations of the Election laws of the United States. The State Court assumed that they were required at Selma for similar uses in certain cases of violation of the State Election laws. The officers made due return to the process served upon them, to the effect that the ballot-boxes and ballots were not in their possession or under their personal control, but were in the custody of the United States Circuit Court. When the process had been thus returned to the State court, the Judge of the latter instantly issued writs of attachment for the bodies of Mayer and Turner, and directed their commitment for contempt. District Attorney Mayer telegraphed to Attorney-General Devens for instructions, and was advised to prepare himself for a release under a writ of habeas corpus in the event of the execution of the threat to arrest him. This he did, and being arrested at Huntsville last Saturday, whither he had gone in attendance on his official duty, he was released on a writ issued by Judge Bruce. But Marshal Turner, who was not thus forearmed, was arrested and committed to jail. At the latest accounts he was in custody, and under the laws of the State regulating commitments for contempt of the State Courts, would remain in confinement for five days, subject to immediate recommitment, as soon as released, for another five days, so long as the contempt rests against him. Meanwhile, the ballot-boxes and ballots remain in possession of the court, and the case in which they are to be used as evidence has been adjourned until April.

METHODIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONGRESS.

BUFFALO, Jan. 19.—The eleventh Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school Congress and Anniversary of the Sunday-school Union and Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church is in session here, and will continue until Tuesday. Meetings were held to-night in the Grace and Delaware-Avenue Methodist Episcopal Churches, at which addresses were delivered by Rev. C. H. Payne, D. D., of Delaware, Ohio; Rev. T. L. Flood, editor of the Chautauqua *Assembly Herald*; Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D., of Plainfield, N. J.; Rev. T. M. Freeman, D. D., of New-York City; Rev. W. W. Case, of Akron, Ohio; Rev. Dr. Bates, of Wesleyan College, Oberlin, Ohio, and Rev. Dr. Cushing, of New-York City.

MARINE DISASTERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.—The steam-ship Lord Eslington, Philadelphia for Antwerp, Jan. 14, before reported damaged by ice off Newcastle, Del., has returned for repairs.

The schooner Addiella Corson, from Charleston, reports that she experienced heavy south-west to north-west gales during the entire passage, and lost and split sails.

THE MUTUAL LIFE TROUBLES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 19.—The committee provided for by a resolution of the policy-holders in the New-York Mutual Life Insurance Company at the meeting of Friday evening has since been appointed by the Chairman. Its members are George L. Clarke, William S. Slater, and Jonathan Chace.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19.—It is announced here on good authority that the firm of Dodd, Brown & Co. will resume business shortly, arrangements favorable to such action having been made with their creditors.

THE COMMUNIPAW DEPOT.

JERSEY CITY'S BRIDGE PROJECT.

A SCHEME THAT HAS GROWN INTO A POLITICAL ISSUE IN NEW-JERSEY—A DESPERATE TRIAL OF STRENGTH BETWEEN TWO RAILROAD CORPORATIONS.

TRENTON, Jan. 19.—When Jersey City, by an act of consolidation, took all the suburban cities into her arms a few years ago, she acquired control over that part of Lafayette which was, and is yet, known as Communipaw. Communipaw is a narrow neck of land, severed from the lower section of Jersey City by the Morris Canal basin. By its charter, the Morris Canal and Banking Company, now a lessee of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, is obliged to keep open a passage-way, from its basin to the river, 150 feet in width, so as to permit of the passage of river craft. This water-way is much used by the Matthiessen & Weicher Sugar Company, whose refineries stand on the basin at the foot of Washington-street, Jersey City, and by the steel-works, which are situated at points further westward. Communipaw is the home of a few fishermen and of many market gardeners. Its chief claim to distinction lies in the fact that it is the eastern terminus of the New-Jersey Central Railroad.

A few years ago the railroad company began to feel lonesome, and longed for a connection with the main section of Jersey City. Nothing prevented it but the little water-gap owned by the Morris Canal. To fill this in was impracticable for two reasons. First, because it was a work not easy of accomplishment, and in the second place, the clause in the Morris Canal charter commanding that a navigable water-way be kept open prevented it. To bridge over "the gap," as the basin is called, was the only practicable scheme that suggested itself. The advantages of a bridge over the Morris Canal basin were at once pointed out to the residents of Jersey City. It followed that Jersey City began to clamor for a bridge over the gap from the foot of Washington-street. They have made in previous years determined efforts to secure legislation to authorize its construction, but they have been as often defeated. This season the demand that a bridge be constructed at Washington-street was renewed with such vigor that it became an issue not only in local, but in State, politics. When, at the Fall elections, the people of Jersey City nominated their Assemblymen, they required pledges of them that they would support the Washington-Street bridge project, and the fact that Mr. Speaker Jackson voted last year for the bill was one of the main features of his canvass for the Speakership of the present Assembly.

But though the clamor for the bridge has been especially loud during the last two or three years, the scheme itself cannot be said to be a new one. It is said that the bridging of the gap was in contemplation when Washington-street was first laid out. When the authorities graded the street they neglected to condemn the Morris Canal Company's property for a right of way over the basin. They thought they could take that without compensation to anybody. They discovered their error when they undertook to proceed to the erection of the contemplated bridge. Then the Morris Canal Company applied for an injunction, claiming that the City had made no tender of compensation to the company. It was granted, and on argument the injunction was made perpetual. Most of the legislation asked for by the agitators of the project has been designed to devise a method of evading the injunction. Against these bills the Lehigh Valley Company, urging that the construction of the bridge might imperil the lease by the State to the Morris Canal, which is worth $25,000 per year to the State, has been the only visible objector. It is said, however, that that railroad company have pooled their issues with the Pennsylvania Railroad, which, naturally enough, opposes anything which the competing corporations regard as of advantage to their business. This year it is said that the Central Railroad is not alone in its struggle. The Baltimore and Ohio people are declared to have made preparations to make their Eastern terminus at the Communipaw depot, and the struggle for the little span of iron over the gap is really a hand-to-hand encounter between two of the great trunk lines of the country. Soon after the organization of the present Legislature, Mr. Dusenberry, of Hudson, introduced a bill by which, it is hoped, the injunction may be set aside and the work begun.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen in the Southern States east of the Mississippi, with colder northerly winds and clear weather, except light rains on the Atlantic coast. The temperature has fallen in the Middle States and New-England, with clear weather and north-westerly winds. Light snows have prevailed in the lake region, with colder westerly winds, and in the western portion falling barometer. The barometer has fallen in the North-west, with clear weather, southerly to westerly winds, and higher temperature. The rivers have risen 5 feet at Pittsburg, 19 inches at Cincinnati, 25 inches at Cairo, 19 inches at Memphis, and 2 inches at Nashville, where it is 10 inches below the danger line. The Tennessee has fallen 3 feet at Chattanooga.

INDICATIONS.

For the Middle States, colder north-west to south-west winds, partly cloudy or clear weather, and rising, followed by falling, barometer. The temperature will rise slowly during Monday night.

For the South Atlantic States, north-west to south-west winds, partly cloudy or clear weather, lower temperature than on Sunday, and rising barometer.

For the Gulf States, clear or partly cloudy weather, slowly rising temperature, falling barometer, and northerly winds, shifting to westerly and southerly.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather, with slowly rising temperature, south-east to south-west winds, and falling barometer.

For the lower lake region, westerly to southerly winds and lower temperature than on Sunday, with rising, followed by falling barometer, partly cloudy weather, and light snow.

For the upper lake region, slight rise in temperature and partly cloudy weather, with areas of snow and falling barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy or clear weather, with southerly to westerly winds, falling barometer and stationary or slowly rising temperature.

For New-England, colder northerly to westerly winds, with rising barometer, partly cloudy weather, and, in the northern portions, light snow.

For the Pacific coast regions, generally clear or fair weather will prevail.

The rivers will change but slightly.

Cautionary off-shore signals continue at Smithville, Wilmington, Macon, Cape Lookout, Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry, Norfolk, Lewes, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, and Sandy Hook.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1878.	1879.		1878.	1879.
3 A. M.	27°	26°	3:30 P. M.	45°	31°
6 A. M.	29°	24°	6 P. M.	40°	28°
9 A. M.	35°	25°	9 P. M.	37°	25°
12 M.	39°	27°	12 P. M.	36°	22°

Average temperature yesterday .... 26°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year .... 36°

AN EAST SIDE AFFRAY.

Matthias Kett, a 'longshoreman, residing at No. 64 Goerck-street, entertained several friends at his house last night, and about 11 o'clock started out to escort them to the cars. At Broome and Goerck streets the party found a number of men engaged in a fight. One of Kett's friends took part in the disturbance, and was being roughly handled, when Kett interfered to protect him. Edward Murray, a laborer, of No. 20 Broome-street, one of the brawlers, attacked Kett, and drawing a revolver, fired three shots in quick succession at him. One of the bullets struck Kett in the left side, inflicting a severe flesh wound. Kett then seized Murray, wrenched the pistol from his grasp, and struck him on the head and face with the butt end of the weapon, inflicting several severe scalp wounds. He dragged Murray along Broome-street toward Attorney-street, continuing to strike him, and would probably have beaten him to death but for the opportune arrival of a Police officer, who released Murray and took Kett to the Delancey-Street Police Station. Murray was covered with blood from the wounds on his head, and was almost exhausted from loss of blood. Police Surgeon Fluhrer dressed his wounds, after which he was taken to Bellevue Hospital. The Doctor also examined the pistol-shot wound in Kett's side, but as it was not serious Kett was detained at the station-house.

THE RIVER ICE-GORGES.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 19.—The ice-gorge on the Monongahela River, which had slipped above Greensboro, Penn., from about 15 miles below Morgantown, West Va., began to move at 12:50 o'clock yesterday morning.

The ice in the Monongahela River here began to move about noon to-day, and has been running steadily since. The Allegheny and Youghiogheny Rivers are still closed, and, as it has turned colder, it is not probable that they will break up at present. No damage has been done here, but considerable is reported from up the Monongahela. So far as is known, only one tow-boat—the Dauntless—has been sunk. Twenty-two empty coal barges and three coal tipples have been carried away or destroyed. The river is rising slowly. It has been snowing since 4 o'clock this afternoon.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 19.—The ice blockade in the James River has been broken by the steamers Wyanoke and Old Dominion. The latter steamer arrived here yesterday.

A PULLMAN CAR OFF THE TRACK.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 19.—The Pullman car on train No. 4 of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway, which was due here at 7:30 o'clock this morning, was thrown from the track by a broken rail near a gravel-pit 17 miles from here. The only passengers injured were J. R. Methus, of New-York, whose shoulder was dislocated, and Mack Sherry, of New-York, who received a simple fracture of the right leg just below the knee. The injured persons were brought to this city, and immediately placed under the best surgical treatment.

GENERAL NOTES.

Galveston, Texas, will reduce its Mayor's salary from $3,000 to $1,500.

Gen. Henry M. Hoyt will be inaugurated Governor of Pennsylvania to-morrow.

Several Democratic papers in South Carolina favor the nomination of Senator Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, for President.

When Jefferson Davis is elected President of the United States he surely will make Gen. Benjamin F. Butler his Secretary of War.

Gov. Colquitt, of Georgia, has ordered an election on Feb. 10 to fill the vacancy in Congress caused by the death of Hon. Julian Hartridge.

The Chief of the Massachusetts State detective force recommends the enactment of the New-Hampshire statute against tramps, or some law equally stringent.

The Bangor (Me.) *Whig* says that on Friday morning the thermometer in that city indicated 25° below zero, and in the afternoon it was 20° above. A change of 45° in a few hours.

The Boston *Post* says: "The Democratic State Central Committee is finely officered for her next year's voyage, which should bring in good dividends for the owners." After the spoils, as usual.

Here is another Boston notion, and a good one. Miss C. Alice Baker is giving free Saturday lectures, at the Old South Church, on "Early Colonial History" to children between the ages of 10 and 15 years.

Gov. Wade Hampton has promised to make his first public appearance, since his accident, in Charleston at the celebration of Washington's Birthday, should the state of his health permit. The invitation was tendered him by the Washington Light Infantry of that city.

The Philadelphia *North American* is worried because last year there was a cessation of building improvements and a headlong depreciation of real estate in that city, while in New-York there was a striking revival of building enterprise and a reaction in real estate values.

A gentleman was buried in Rutland, Vt., the other day, while his wife was lying ill at the house of a friend. Her physician forbade her being carried to attend the services, and so the funeral procession was halted on its way to the church, and the remains were taken to her bedside for her last farewell.

A Fall River paper has a report that a number of English overseers in the mills there have combined to give preference to English operatives whenever vacancies occur, and to make vacancies for such when desirable by finding unmerited fault with the work of employes and causing their discharge.

We find the following statement in the Virginia (Nev.) *Enterprise* of the 9th inst.: "A few days ago, early in the evening, a meteor fell between the house and a barn of Mr. Chambeaux, in Douglas County, Oregon, striking a hay-stack. The meteor exploded as it fell, and the hay igniting, was destroyed."

Prof. N. P. Hill, the Senator-elect from Colorado, was for several years connected with Brown University, at Providence, R. I., as Professor of Chemistry, and the Providence *Journal* says that he is a gentleman of high character, and possesses large qualifications for the important post to which he has been called.

The Secretary of State of Louisiana has discovered some method of compiling the votes on the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State at the November election, and finds that every one of the 20 was rejected. The capital returns to Baton Rouge, that city receiving 27,957 votes to 21,628 in favor of New-Orleans.

There is one woman in Maine who has lived a good deal in a year. This is her story: "She lives in Fairfield, is 40 years of age, and is the mother of 17 children. Inside of a year she gave birth to two at different times, married off two, and lost three by death. One of the two married sons lost his wife and was remarried within the same year."

The 10,162 Democrats in Massachusetts are chuckling because their State Committee, as reorganized, is strongly opposed to Butler. That was the case with their last year's committee, but somehow Butler got away with about 110,000 voters that they thought belonged to their close corporation. In Massachusetts the tail wags the Democratic dog very vigorously—before election.

A young man named J. Anderson Tyler was tried in Orangeburg, S. C., on the 14th inst., for the murder of John W. Davis, his father-in-law, on the 7th of September last, and was acquitted on the ground that he acted in self-defense. Among the witnesses in his favor was his mother-in-law, who testified that her husband had frequently threatened the life of the prisoner concerning land in dispute between them.

Mr. George T. Angell says that what he desires is the formation of an influential "Public Health Association" to investigate the subject of food adulteration, and that a few thousand dollars be placed in the hands of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, or other equally reliable gentlemen, to be used in purchasing at various places samples of suspected articles, causing them to be analyzed, and publishing the results.

Thirty Greenbackers and Democrats of Steuben County held a conference in Corning last Wednesday, to see if they could bring about a union in the next election of town officers, the State election next Fall, and the Presidential contest of 1880. *Some of the Greenbackers refused to go into the* alliance, and a resolution was adopted that the Greenbackers fight it out on their own line, even if the entire Republican ticket is elected.

State Senator Bailey, of Wisconsin, has been talking about wolf-hunters, showing that the industry of wolf-raising under State protection has developed to a remarkable extent. In some of the oldest counties in the State, he said, there are hunters who have made an excellent living by rearing cubs and selling scalps to the authorities at $10 each. He ended by offering a resolution to provide for removing this practical protection of the wolf business, the industry having been sufficiently fostered.

Hon. Richard C. Parsons was among the speakers at the opening of the new rooms of the Young Men's Republican League, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday night last, and said that he had enjoyed the honor of being the first President of the first Republican club ever formed in the United States. Among its original members were Edwin Cowles, Joseph Medill, and Rufus P. Spalding, and from it grew out the Pittsburg Convention and the great party that said the Stars and Stripes should float over a free and a united people.

School Superintendent Shannon, of Missouri, says in his official report that the law requiring the maintenance of schools for the colored children has been repeatedly evaded and violated during the past two years, in spite of instructions from him, the opinions of the Attorney-General, and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the State. The white violators of the law, he says, take a wicked and malicious advantage of the weakness and ignorance of the negroes, and sometimes use for their own advantage the money drawn from the colored people by taxation and appropriated to their benefit by the law.

Mr. John Guido Methua, a scene painter, his wife, Mrs. Marie [Schiller] Methua, an actress, and their son fell victims of the yellow fever at Vicksburg, Miss., last Summer. During a recent visit to that city Mr. Milton Nobles learned the fact, sought out their graves, and caused suitable marble slabs to be set up to mark their resting places. The Vicksburg *Herald*, noticing the act, says that Mr. Nobles, when a mere youth, found in Mrs. Schiller, who was playing successful engagements in the West, a true friend, a kind adviser, and a generous help, and he formed for her then an esteem and admiration that time has not effaced.

In reply to the notification of his nomination for United States Senator by the caucus of Greenback members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, Judge Daniel Agnew wrote that he should rejoice if the contest should result in "the overthrow of that domination which has ruled Pennsylvania too long for the public good." But for himself he said: "I appreciate the compliment, but the use of my name in connection with that office by any person has been without my privity or consent. I have not sought, and do not seek, the office. It will add nothing to my welfare or my happiness. My course is, or ought to be, well known. I am a Republican, and I thought I had made this plain last October by my address to the people. More than then expressed I cannot say. But I must take this opportunity to repel the charge of Radicalism found in the public press and made for effect."

Important! Dr. William Hall's Balsam for the lungs cures coughs, colds, croup, consumption, and all diseases of the throat, chest, and lungs.
Use Henry's Carbolic Salve for pimples, freckles, cuts, sores, burns, &c.—*Exchange.*

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints, relieved by taking MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., Proprietors, Fifth-Avenue Hotel building, and 6th-av., corner 39th-st.; also, No. 132 Thames-st., Newport, R. I.—*Advertisement.*

Pleuritic Attacks Subdued by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.
—*Advertisement.*

Consumptives Need Not Despair.
You can be cured by using PHILLIPS' "PALATABLE" COD-LIVER OIL, in combination with PHOSPHO-NUTRITINE. All druggists. Depot, No. 2 Platt-st.

To Remove Tartar from the Teeth.
Use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice. 25c.

"Alderney Brand."
BUY ALWAYS CONDENSED MILK.

MARRIED.

POST—KING.—On Jan. 16, 1879, at Trinity Church, Pau, France, by the Rev. Mr. Tait, MORRIS POST to CORNELIA DE PEYSTER KING, daughter of the Rev. James S. King, deceased, all of this City.

DIED.

AKIN.—At Chappaqua, N. Y., Jan. 18, ISAAC AKIN, in the 82d year of his age.
Funeral from the house of his brother, Benjamin Akin, Greenbush, N. Y., Wednesday, 22d inst., at 2 P. M. Carriages will meet 8 A. M. train from New-York at Greenbush Depot.

ANDERSON.—At Bermuda, on the 9th day of January, EDWARD HENRY, son of the late Prof. Henry James Anderson, in the 39th year of his age.

BENEDICT.—At Yonkers, N. Y., Sunday, 19th inst., of scarlet fever, WILLIAM NEWELL, son of Dr. A. C. and Irene Newell Benedict.
Funeral private.

BLISS.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 18, DE LOSS B., youngest son of M. Emma and Egerton A. Bliss, aged 1 year and 9 months.
Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 77 Sip av., Jersey City Heights, on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BOLTON.—On Jan. 17, 1879, THOMAS BOLTON, Sr., in the 70th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, Bronxdale, Westchester County, N. Y., on Monday, Jan. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M. Harlem Railroad train leaves Grand Central Depot at 12:30. Carriages will be in waiting at Fordham.

BROWN.—Jan. 18, MARY, relict of the late Samuel Brown, Esq., in the 75th year of her age.
Funeral this Monday, 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her sister, No. 366 West 33d-st. Friends of the family invited without further notice.

BURNETT.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 18, 1879, LOUISA G. BURNETT, eldest daughter of the late James R. Watts, and wife of B. J. Burnett, M. D.
Funeral services at Trinity Church, Mount Vernon, Tuesday, Jan. 21, at 1 o'clock P. M. Interment in Woodlawn Cemetery.

COOK.—At Ticonderoga, N. Y., Jan. 15, Mrs. MARY A. P. COOK, wife of Rev. Wm. H. Cook, Rector of the Church of the Cross, Ticonderoga, aged 66.

DENHAM.—On Sunday, Jan. 19, 1879, CHARLES HENRY, eldest son of Charles and Jane Denham, aged 31 years 5 months 19 days.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 127 West 3d-st., on Tuesday, at 1 P. M.

DE BEVOISE.—On Saturday, the 18th inst., at his residence, Woodside, Long Island, ANDREW DE BEVOISE, in the 71st year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, Jan. 21, at 12 M. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 11:30 A. M.

HART.—Thursday, Jan. 16, 1879, ANTOINETTE, wife of James Morgan Hart, and daughter of the late John Wadsworth, of New-York City.

HOLT.—At Orange, N. J., Jan. 18, 1879, ELIZABETH W., widow of the late Benjamin S. Holt.
Funeral from her late residence, Amity-st., Flushing, Long Island, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 12:30 P. M. Train leaves Long Island Railroad Depot, Hunter's Point, at 11:30.
☞ Trenton (N. J.) papers please copy.

KNAPP.—Suddenly, at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, Sunday evening, H. B. KNAPP, of Savannah, Ga., in the 74th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

LAMBERT.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 19, 1879, after a brief illness, DORA P. LAMBERT.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

MAYO.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 18, 1879, ADELINE, widow of the late Edward C. Mayo, in the 71st year of her age.
Funeral at Christ Church, Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 21, at 4 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. It is requested that no flowers be sent.
☞ Richmond (Va.) papers please copy.

MAYO.—At Yonkers, on Sunday morning, Jan. 19, ANGELICA RITTER, aged 14 years and 11 months, youngest child of Sylvanus and Marie Louise Mayo.
Funeral from the residence of her parents, on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Grand Central Depot at 1:05 o'clock P. M.

MEAD.—In Passaic, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 17, MARIA, widow of Walter Mead, formerly of New-York City.
Funeral to take place on Monday, the 20th, on arrival of train. Trains leave foot of 23d-st. and Chambers-st. at 1:45 P. M. Return train leaves Passaic, 3:48 and 4:56. The friends are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation. Funeral at 3 P. M.

MORRISON.—On Saturday, 18th inst., ROBERT MORRISON, in the 51st year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, No. 124 East 65th-st., at 12 M. sharp, thence from Sixty-first-Street M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs., at 12:30. No flowers.

OSTROM.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 19, JAMES AUGUSTUS OSTROM, of heart disease, in the 66th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
☞ St. Louis and New-Orleans papers please copy.

OLIVER.—On Jan. 17, at the residence of her brother-in-law, John G. Gunn, No. 103 East 57th-st., New-York, J. GUSSIE OLIVER, youngest daughter of John W. Oliver, of Yonkers.
Funeral from the residence of Mr. Gunn, on Monday, Jan. 20, at 1 o'clock.

PAIGE.—On Saturday, 18th inst., THOMAS M. PAIGE, late chief clerk of Station E., son of Rev. C. J. and A. F. Paige, of Cold Spring.
Funeral services on Monday evening, at No. 313 East 14th-st., New-York. Services at 8 P. M. Friends respectfully invited to attend. Interment at Stelton, N. J. Train leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

PIERSON.—On Sunday, Jan. 19, of pneumonia, HAROLD, son of J. Fred and S. Augusta Pierson, at the age of 3 years and 7 months.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 318 Madison-av., at 11 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, Jan. 21.

PRINCE.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 17, 1879, GEORGE W. PRINCE, aged 74 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 34 North Oxford-st. Friends are requested to omit flowers.

SEBERRY.—At the residence of his grandmother, Dr. Alice B. Campbell, of diptheria, MALCOLM CAMPBELL, only child of Isaac J. and Cora B. Seberry, aged 4 years 1 month 20 days.
Funeral strictly private.

SMITH.—At Port Chester, on Saturday, Jan. 18, GEO. W. SMITH, in the 61st year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BANGS & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 656 BROADWAY.
MONDAY, JAN. 20, AT 3:30 P. M.
The LIBRARY of the late CHARLES S. HUNT, comprising a choice collection of RARE and VALUABLE WORKS on POLITICAL ECONOMY, FINANCE, CURRENCY and BANKING, HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, and GENERAL LITERATURE.
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
MISCELLANEOUS and ILLUSTRATED BOOKS in various departments of literature.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 25, 1879, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 12:30 P. M., for Europe by steam-ship Nevada, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 4 A. M., for France direct by steam-ship Amérique, via Havre, and at 12:30 P. M., for Europe by steam-ship Algeria, via Queenstown; on Thursday, at 4 A. M., for Europe by steam-ship Celtic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and France to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed,) and at 12 M., for Europe by steam-ship Herder, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday, at 4:30 A. M., for Europe by steam-ship City of Chester, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed,) and at 4:30 A. M., for Scotland direct by steam-ship Devonia, via Glasgow, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe by steam-ship Neckar, via Southampton and Bremen. The steam-ships Nevada, Algeria, Celtic, and City of Chester do not take mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The mails for Aspinwall and South Pacific ports leave New-York Jan. 20. The mails for Havana leave New-York Jan. 22 and 25. The mails for Mexico leave New-York Jan. 25. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco Feb. 13. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco Feb. 17.
THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.
POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1879.

PATENTS, DESIGNS, TRADE-MARKS, LABELS, CAVEATS, and advice how to secure them promptly, and at the lowest cost, given by S. H. WALES & SON, Editors of the *Scientific News*, No. 10 Spruce-st., New-York, who have had twenty-four years' experience in the business. "SCIENTIFIC NEWS," just the paper for Mechanics, Inventors and readers of Popular Science, ONLY $1 A YEAR. Sample copies and pamphlet to Inventors sent free.

HOWARD, SANGER & CO.
Announce to their friends and the trade generally that they have taken, for the present, the store No. 356 Broadway, and are prepared to execute all orders that may be intrusted to them without delay.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—THIS great English remedy has been used and recommended for over 50 years by the clergy and medical profession. Sold by all druggists. Price, 50 cents. Sent by mail by E. FOUGERA & CO., New-York, Agents.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public. No. 290 Broadway, corner Reade-st., New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling estates, conveyancing, and City and country collections.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
WALKINSHAW & VOIGT
HAVE REMOVED TO
NOS. 75 AND 77 WORTH-ST.

HENRY W. T. MALI & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 363 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1879.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 18, 1879.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	18	Spirits Turp., bbls	18
N. W. Flour, pkgs	102	Resin, bbls	949
Beans, bbls	28	Oil-cake, pkgs	727
Bees-wax, pkgs	2	Oil-Lard, bbls	93
Cotton, bales	2,423	Pea-nuts, bags	578
Cotton-seed-oil, bbls	150	Pecans, pkgs	100
Copper, bbls	141	Pork, pkgs	335
Eggs, pkgs	433	Beef, pkgs	30
Flour, bbls	7,422	Cut-meats, pkgs	2,490
Corn-meal, bags	69	Lard, tcs	2,761
Wheat, bushels	42,750	Butter, pkgs	2,551
Corn, bushels	9,265	Cheese, pkgs	2,369
Oats, bushels	6,400	Dressed Hogs, No.	613
Rye, bushels	9,450	Red-oil, bbls	25
Malt, bushels	2,725	Sugar, hhds	314
Barley, bushels	7,500	Spelter, pcs	2,406
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Skins, bales	32
Oat-meal, bags	172	Starch, pkgs	1,001
Grease, pkgs	480	Stearine, pkgs	480
Grass-seed, bags	936	Tallow, pkgs	623
Hides, No.	813	Tea, pkgs	38
Hides, bales	189	Tobacco, hhds	35
Hops, bales	418	Tobacco, pkgs	125
Leather, sides	7,040	Whisky, bbls	690
Molasses, bbls	8,180	Wool, bales	618

COFFEE—Rio steady, with sales of 1,500 bags per Graf Bismarck, 1,500 bags per Laplace, 518 bags per Galileo, and 500 bags per City of Rio, at former figures. Other descriptions firm and wanted; sales 121 bags Mexican and 701 bags Maracaibo on private terms.

COTTON—Has been inactive for early delivery, at about former rates. Cable advices rather favorable....Sales were reported for prompt delivery of 598 bales, (of which 290 bales were on last evening,) including 394 bales to shippers, 328 bales to spinners, 170 bales to speculators, and — bales in transit....Low Middling quoted at 9 1-16c.@9 3-16c.; Strict Low Middling at 9¼c.@9⅜c.; Middling at 9 7-16c.@9 9-16c.; Fair at 11 11-16c.@11 13-16c....And for forward delivery business has been less active, with prices quoted lower, but at the close about steady at the decline....Sales have been reported since our last of 42,500 bales, (of which 12,300 bales were on last evening, and 30,200 bales to-day,) with 4,400 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling....The dealings in options, as officially reported, included on Friday afternoon, for February, 1,300 bales, at 9.54c.@9.58c.; March, 7,500 bales at 9.74c.@9.79c.; April, 2,900 bales at 9.91c.@9.94c.; May, 500 bales at 10.04c.@10.06c. And to-day, for January, 500 bales, at 9.44c.@9.45c.; February, 5,100 bales at 9.52c.@9.57c.; March, 16,400 bales, at 9.71c.@9.78c.; April, 10,700 bales at 9.87c.@9.93c.; May, 2,800 bales at 10c.@10.08; June, 100 bales at 10.14c. The closing quotations were: For January, 9.43c.@9.44c.; February, 9.49c.@9.50c.; March, 9.69c.@9.70c.; April, 9.84c.@9.85c.; May, 9.98c.@9.99c.; June, 10.09c.@10.10c.; July, 10.18c.@10.20c.; August, 10.27c.@10.29c., showing a decline of 2@7 points, closing steady....Transferable orders were issued to-day at 9.50c., as officially reported....The averages of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported, were as follows: January, 9.49c.; February 9.57c.; March, 9.77c.; April, 9.94c.; May, 10.08c.; June, 10.21c.; July, 10.28c....The exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1878, were 1,658,095 bales, including 962,329 bales to Great Britain, and 695,766 bales to the Continent.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	7 9-16	7 11-16	7 11-16
Strict Ordinary	8	8⅛	8⅛
Good Ordinary	8½	8⅝	8⅝
Strict Good Ordinary	8 13-16	8 15-16	8 15-16
Low Middling	9 1-16	9 3-16	9 3-16
Strict Low Middling	9¼	9⅜	9⅜
Middling	9 7-16	9 9-16	9 9-16
Good Middling	9 13-16	9 15-16	9 15-16
Strict Good Middling	10 3-16	10 5-16	10 5-16
Middling Fair	10⅞	11	11
Fair	11 11-16	11 13-16	11 13-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	7 11-16	Low Middling	8 11-16
Strict Good Ord.	8 3-16	Middling	9 1-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—A freer movement has been reported in State and Western Flour, chiefly in low grade Extras suited to the export trade, at generally unchanged quotations. Minnesota Extras attracted a fair share of attention, especially the Clear and Patent Extras. Otherwise, market comparatively quiet....Sales have been reported since our last of 16,850 bbls. of all grades....Included in the reported sales were 3,400 bbls. low Extras, for shipment, within the range of $3 60@$4 10, (mainly $3 65@$3 90, of which 1,000 bbls. State at $3 75;) 1,100 bbls. City Mill Extras, mostly for the West Indies, at $4 65@$5, the latter for very choice, in new pkgs., and for English markets, quoted at $3 65@$3 90; 4,250 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, (these at $3 50@$4 75, of which about 2,450 bbls. for export, mostly at $3 75@$3 90, 100 bbls. very poor went as low as $3 55;) 1,450 bbls. straight Extras, (these mostly at $4 40@$5;) 1,850 bbls. Patent, (chiefly at from $5 85@$7, of which about 1,300 bbls. for export at from $6@$6 25;) 2,750 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (these at $3 70@$5 50, largely at $4 50@$5 45;) 650 bbls. Patent Extras, (these chiefly at $5 25@$7 25;) 575 bbls. Superfine, (these at $3 15 for inferior to $3 50 for choice, and up to $3 60 for fancy Winter;) 450 bbls. No. 2, (these at $2 40@$2 90,) and sundry lots unsound and Sour Flour at from $3 25@$5....Southern Flour dull; 850 bbls. sold in lots, mostly Extras, at from $4 25@$5 50, (of which about 400 bbls. for export.)....Rye Flour in moderate request at steady rates; 430 bbls. sold, chiefly at $2 85@$3 20, (very fancy brands at yet higher figures.)....Corn-meal dull at unchanged rates; 325 bbls. were placed, in lots, of which 500 bbls. Brandywine at $2 80....Buckwheat Flour in rather better request at $1 50@$1 75 for fair to choice.

GRAIN—Trade in Wheat has been to an unusually limited aggregate to-day, though in most instances buyers had the advantage—Winter grades showing a slight yielding in values....Sales have been reported to-day of 164,000 bushels, (of which 108,000 bushels for early delivery,) including 2,500 bushels Extra White at $1 11½, (boat-loads held much higher;) 1,600 bushels White State at $1 11½@$1 11¾; 800 bushels No. 1 White at $1 10½; 2,000 bushels No. 2 White at $1 07½@$1 08, 1,600 bushels No. 3 White at $1 03@$1 03¾; 11,000 bushels ungraded White at $1 08½@$1 10¾; 9,400 bushels White Canada, in bond, at $1 06@$1 08, (mostly at $1 07½@$1 08, a few car-loads went at $1 06;) 1,200 bushels No. 1 Red at $1 10@$1 10¼; 2,500 bushels No. 2 Red at $1 09¾@$1 10; 8,000 bushels do., January options, at $1 10, (closing at $1 10 asked;) 16,000 bushels do., February options, at $1 10, (closing at $1 10 asked;) 16,000 bushels do., March options, at $1 11@$1 11¼, (this option steadiest;) 3,200 bushels No. 3 Red at $1 03@$1 04; 8,600 bushels ungraded Red at $1 03@$1 08; 12,000 bushels No. 2 Amber at $1 06½@$1 07½, (the latter for choice;) 8,000 bushels do., January options, (in settlement,) at $1 06¾; 8,000 bushels do., February option, at $1 07¼; 8,800 bushels ungraded Amber at $1 05@$1 08; 3,000 bushels choice No. 2 Spring at $1; 5,800 bushels No. 3 Spring at 90c.; 4,000 bushels No. 4 Milwaukee Spring at 84c., delivered; 4,000 bushels Rejected Spring at 75½c.; 20,000 bushels ungraded Spring at 90c.@$1, (mostly at $1)....Corn has been generally very quiet, and, as a rule, without important alteration as to price. New-York steamer Mixed a trifle firmer; No. 2, afloat, dull, but important purchases since our last of this grade in store for export....Sales have been reported of 213,000 bushels, (of which 173,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 2, afloat, quoted at 47½c.@47¾c.; do., in store, 132,000 bushels prime, at 46½c.; New-York No. 2, January option, 16,000 bushels, at 47½c.@47¾c.; do., February, 8,000 bushels, at 45½c.; do., March, quoted at 45¾c. bid; May quoted at 46½c. asked; new No. 2, early delivery, at 46c.@46½c.; do., January option, at 46c.@46½c.; steamer Mixed, about 10,000 bushels, at 45¾c.@46c.; New-York steamer Mixed, January option, 8,000 bushels, at 45¾c.; do., February, 8,000 bushels, at 44¾c.; Mixed Western, ungraded, 47c.@48½c.; New-York No. 3, about 7,000 bushels, at 45½c.; No. 2 White, old, 800 bushels, at 49c.; New-York steamer White at 45c.; Jersey Yellow at 45c.@46½c.; Western Yellow, new, at 46c.; and Round Yellow, new, a car-load of choice, at 51c....Rye has been in fair demand, mostly for export, at rather firmer prices, with sales reported of 9,500 bushels Canada, in bond, at 59½c.; 8,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 58c.; 1,000 bushels No. 1 at 58c.; 2,000 bushels Jersey and Pennsylvania at 55c.; and 8,000 bushels prime State on private terms, quoted, afloat, at 58½c.@59c....Barley, Peas and Malt unchanged, and without further important movement....Oats have been in quite moderate request, and quoted weak in price, in instances a shade lower....Sales have been reported since our last of 46,000 bushels, including New-York Extra White quoted at 38½c.; New-York No. 1 White, 1,400 bushels, at 35½c.; New-York No. 2 White, 1,400 bushels, at 34½c., (a contract settlement rumored at 35c.;) New-York No. 3 White, 1,400 bushels, at 33½c.; New-York No. 1, quoted at 31½c.; New-York No. 2, 13,500 bushels, at 31½c.; New-York No. 3 quoted at 30c. bid; White Western, 7,000 bushels, at 33c.@35½c.; Mixed Western, 11,300 bushels, at 30c.@31½c.; (8,500 bushels at 31½c.;) White State, 3,500 bushels, at 33½c.@36c. (of which 5,500 bushels at 34½c.) Mixed State, 700 bushels, at 32½c.; No. 2 Chicago, afloat, quoted at 31½c....Hay, Straw, and Feed quoted steady and in moderate request....Of Clover Seed, further sales reported of 177 bags Western, fair to choice, at 6½c.@6¾c. Market otherwise dull.

HIDES—Have been in light demand and quoted at the close rather easier in price....The week's receipts have been 123,132 Hides and 145 bales do....Sales, 25,215 Hides and — bales do., the sales including, according to Pickard & Andreesen, 3,840 Dry Entre Rios 22½ lb., at 19½c., 4 months, usual selection; 940 Dry Entre Rios Seconds, 23¼ lb.; 4,000 Dry Bogota, 21 to 22 lb., on private terms; 1,800 Dry Central American, 20 to 21 lb., part at 17c., 60 days, selected; 1,825 Dry Puerto Cabello and Carracas, 23 to 24 lb., private terms; 1,275 Dry Mexican, 22 to 24 lb., part at 16½c., 60 days, selected; 4,600 Dry Texas, 22 to 25 lb., part at 16½c., 4 months, selected; 900 Dry Mexican and Texas Kips, 10 to 12 lb.; 1,965 Dry-salted Texas, 34 lb.; 1,570 Wet-salted New-Orleans, 40 to 50 lb., on private terms, and 2,500 City Slaughter, 70 lb., at 7½c., cash....Stock in first hands to-day, 250,300 Hides and 683 bales do., against 134,600 Hides and 295 bales do. same time last year.

HOPS—Have been fairly active at generally firm prices, but closed tamely, through the interruptions by the snow-storm....New-York, new crop, choice, quoted at 12c.@15c., (very fancy lots held higher;) do., medium, at 8c.@10c.; New-York, new crop, low to fair, 5c.@7c.; Easterns, 8c.@12c.; Westerns, 8c.@12c.; Yearlings, 4c.@6c.; old, 2c.@3c. ₰ lb.; Pacific coast product, 12c.@15c....The receipts for the week were 1,991 bales, and since Sept. 1, 1878, as made up by Mr. Emmett Wells, 43,624 bales, against 94,000 bales same period in 1877-8; export clearances this week, 742 bales, and since Sept. 1, 1878, 16,122 bales, against 19,761 bales same period in 1877-8.

LEATHER—The movements as yet are on a restricted scale, but desirable qualities are not offered with much eagerness, and values are fairly supported....Sole has been quoted steady, with a moderate demand, prime stock attracting special attention....Upper Leather has been in fair request, and favorite weights and qualities have been quite firm in price, and poorer qualities weaker....Morocco has met with a readier sale at full figures....Harness Leather has been in demand, within our previous range....The week's receipts of Sole have been 70,510 sides and 1,998 bales do.; exports, 24,500 sides, including 13,500 sides to England and 11,000 sides to the Continent.

METALS—In some kinds, business has been more active, with values, however, showing little change....Copper has been quite freely dealt in, at about former quotations. Ingot, quoted at 15⅞c., with sales reported of 800,000 lb. And for export, 5,000,000 lb. at 15½c....Iron has been very quiet at barely steady figures....Rails have been in fair demand and quoted firm; 4,000 tons old rails at $18 50....Pig Lead has been sought after to a fair extent, but the advanced prices claimed checked business....Domestic quoted at $4 25 ₰ 100 lb....Spelter and Zinc have been held firmly, but quiet....Tin has been stronger, on a moderately active call for supplies, with sales reported for the week of 4,000 bxs. Charcoal Plates at $5 62½@$5 87½; 13,000 bxs. Coke do. at $5@$5 12½, and 3,000 bxs. Charcoal Ternes at $5 20@$5 30, all various deliveries to and including March; 500 slabs Malacca at 14½c.@14¾c.; 25 tons Straits, to arrive, on private terms; 5 tons English Refined at 14½c.; and 10 tons L. and F. at 14c....Shipments from the East Indies first half January to United States, 225 tons, Singapore; quoted at £18 25; London at £60....We quote here Banca, none; Straits and Malacca, 14½c.@14¾c. spot, and 14c.@14½c. futures; English Refined, 14¾c.; Australian, 14⅝c.; L. and F., 14½c.; and I. C. Charcoal Tin, 5⅝c.@6⅛c.; I. C. Charcoal Ternes, 5¼c.@5½c.; I. C. Coke Tin, 5⅛c.@5½c.; I. C. Coke Ternes, 4⅞c.@5c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin inactive, with Strained to good Strained quoted at $1 35@$1 40, and other grades as before....Tar and Pitch as last quoted....Spirits Turpentine dull, with merchantable quoted at 27½c.@28c.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been held very firmly, and for early delivery here quoted at 9½c. bid; but quiet....Refined, in cases, here, quoted at 12c.@13½c. for Standard to strictly fancy brands....Crude at 8⅛c.@8½c. in shipping order....Naphtha at 6½c....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted at 9c. bid....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, at 9c. bid....At the Petroleum Exchange sales were reported of 30,000 bbls. United, here, and 150,000 bbls. at Oil City, at $1 02½@$1 05⅛, closing at $1 04⅞ bid, old.

PROVISIONS—Speculation in Hog products was quite brisk to-day, leading to a further sharp rise in price....Mess Pork has been in freer demand for early delivery, and prices have advanced materially....Mess left off at $7 90@$8 25 for ordinary to choice old, and $9 25@$9 75 for new; sales, 150 bbls. old Mess at $8, and 275 bbls. new on private terms....And for forward delivery here, Western Mess has been quoted up about 40c. higher on an active movement with, at the close, January options, quoted $9 40@$9 65, and old at $7 75@$8, and for February, $9 50@$9 75 for new, and $7 80@$8 for old, and for March, $9 50@$9 70 for new, and $7 95@$8 20 for old, and for April, $9 55@$9 65 for new, and May at $9 60....Sales of 250 bbls., March, at $9 45; 2,250 bbls. April deliveries at $9 40@$9 55, and 1,000 bbls. May at $9 60@$9 65....A good demand noted for Dressed Hogs, and at steady prices, with City quoted at 4½c. for heavy to light, and 4⅝c. for Pigs; Western quoted at 3⅞c.@4⅛c....Cut-meats have been firm and in fair request; sales of 10,000 lb. Rib Bellies, 10-lb. average, 5¼c.; sale of 100 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders at 3⅛c....Bacon has been quoted higher, with Long Clear quoted at 4⅝c. and Long and Short Clear at 4¾c., but quiet....Western Steam Lard has advanced fully 10c. under the speculative influences, and has been fairly active for early delivery....Of Western Steam, for early delivery, sales of 850 tcs. at $6 22½@$6 30, and 55 tcs. off grade, at $6 15....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam Lard has been active at the improvement, with January options, at the close, quoted at $6 27½; February at $6 27½; and March, $6 32½@$6 35; April, $6 40@$6 42½; and May at $6 50....Sales have been reported of Western Steam of 500 tcs., January, at $6 25; 2,500 tcs., February, at $6 25@$6 27½; 6,750 tcs., March, at $6 27½@$6 35; 1,250 tcs., April, at $6 37½@$6 40; 1,000 tcs., May, at $6 47½@$6 50....City Steam Lard has been in fair demand, and quoted at the close at $6 25; sales of 380 tcs. at $6 25....Of No. 1 City, sales of 800 tcs. at $6@$6 02½....Refined Lard in moderate request; quoted for the Continent, for early delivery, at the close, at $6 75....Beef and Beef Hams dull at former quotations....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs without important changes....Less demand noted for Tallow, with prime quoted at the close at 6⅝c., and choice 6 11-16c.; sales reported of 65,000 lb., in lots, at 6⅝c.@6 11-16c., and 200 bbls. on private terms....Stearine has been in light request, with Western quoted 6⅞c.@6⅞c., and City 6½c. bid....Of Refined Yellow Cotton-seed-oil, sales reported of 700 bbls., March option, at 41½c., and 200 bbls., April option, 42c.

RICE—A fair demand has been reported, in the jobbing line, with values quoted firm, with fair to choice Carolina ranging from $6@$7; fair to strictly prime Louisiana at $5 37½@$6 50 ₰ 100 lb....Rangoon quoted at $3@$3 25, gold, in bond, ₰ 100 lb. Messrs. Dan Talmage's Sons & Co., Charleston, S. C., state in their circular, 15th inst., "With increased demand, (the sales footing up over 1,000 casks for the last few days,) the market shows a hardening tendency."

SKINS—Deer have been in very slack request, but quoted about as before....Receipts for the week, 255 bales; sales unimportant....Goat have been less sought after at drooping rates....Receipts, 1,332 bales; sales, 200 bales Curacoa, 27 bales Payta, and 26 bales Maracaibo, on private terms....We quote Deer thus: Vera Cruz, 26c.; Guatemala, 27½c.; Honduras, 27½c.; Sisal, 25c.; Puerto Cabello, 25c.; Central America, 20c.@25c.; Angostura, 22½c.; Matamoros, Texas, &c., 18c.@20c....And Goat thus: Tampico, 47½c., gold; Matamoros, 47½c.; Vera Cruz, 47½c.; Buenos Ayres, 40c.@41c.; Payta, 37c.@40c.; Curacoa, selected, 40c.; Cape, 22½c.@25c.; Madras, ₰ skin, 40c.@42½c.; Patna, 28c.@31c.; East India tanned Sheep, 52½c.@55c.; do. Goat at 65c.@70c.

SUGARS—Raw quiet at 6⅜c.@6⅞c. for fair to good Refining Cuba, with sales reported of 207 hhds. English Island, at 5¾c.@6c.; and 57 hhds. and 1,138 bags Centrifugal, at 7½c....Refined as last quoted.

TEAS—Moderately active at about former rates with sales of 1,500 half-chests Green; 400 half-chests Congou, and 3,000 half-chests Oolong, on private terms.

WHISKY—Firmer, but irregular; 50 bbls. reported sold at $1 11; and at the close quoted at $1 10 asked for next week's delivery.

FREIGHTS—The unusually free arrivals of vessels at this port to-day tended to weaken the general market, checking the demand, and leading to a lower range of bids, which had the effect of limiting operations to a very moderate aggregate....FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, small lots of Measurement Goods at 15s.@17s. 6d. ₰ ton, and, by steam, 1,600 bales Cotton at 15-64d.@¼d. ₰ lb., (nearly all at ¼d., and mostly of through freight;) 1,000 bbls. Flour, of through freight and forward shipment, on private terms, quoted at about 3s. ₰ bbl.; 1,900 sacks do. at 27s. 6d.; 1,300 pkgs. Provisions at 27s. 6d.@30s.; (through freight by outport lines at 27s. 6d.;) small lots of Butter at 37s. 6d., (with some important shipments of Cheese rumored, but not confirmed;) small lots of leather at 40s.; sundry odd lots of Measurement Goods at 20s.@22s. 6d. ₰ ton. Also, a British bark, 954 tons, hence, with about 5,000 bbls. Residuum at 3s. 9d. ₰ bbl. A British brig, 329 tons, with Resin, from Wilmington, reported at 3s. 4½d. A British ship and two British barks, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, (contracts made there,) on the basis of 5-16d. ₰ lb. The non-arrival of the steam-ships of the regular lines, due here this week tended to impede negotiations on berth. Freight from this port....FOR LONDON—By sail, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d. ₰ bbl.; 52,000 bushels Grain, (of cargo of a British ship, 1,317 tons, placed on the berth,) at 4s. 7½d. ₰ quarter; and, about 65 tons Measurement Goods, at 15s.@17s. 6d. ₰ ton; and by steam, 1,800 bbls. Flour, of through freight, reported at 3s. ₰ bbl.; 200 tons do., in sacks, at 27s. 6d.; equal to 130 tons Heavy Goods, in lots, at 30s.@32s. 6d.; and small lots of Measurement Goods at 22s. 6d.@27s. 6d....FOR GLASGOW—By steam, 2,350 bbls. Flour, of through freight, at 3s. 3d., 300 to 400 tons Flour and Meal, at 27s. 6d.; and 180 tons Provisions at 32s. 6d.@35s. ₰ ton....FOR NEWCASTLE—By steam, 75 tierces Beef at 3s. 6d. ₰ tierce....FOR AVONMOUTH—A British steam-ship, 1,425 tons, hence, with general cargo, at current rates....FOR BRISTOL—A Norwegian ship, 1,078 tons, with about 6,500 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 11d. ₰ quarter....FOR BRISTOL CHANNEL DIRECT—A Norwegian bark, 476 tons, hence, with about 3,300 quarters Grain, at 5s. 1½d. ₰ quarter....FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM DIRECT—An American bark, 557 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported on private terms....FOR AN IRISH PORT DIRECT—An Italian bark, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, from Boston, reported on private terms, quoted at about 4s. 9d. ₰ quarter....FOR CORK AND ORDERS—Two foreign barks, with, respectively, about 3,600 and 4,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, reported at 5s. 1½d.@5s. 3d. ₰ quarter....FOR THE CONTINENT DIRECT—A Norwegian steam-ship, 1,500 tons, (to arrive,) with Grain, from Baltimore, at 5s. 9d. ₰ quarter....FOR HAVRE—By sail, 200 tons Heavy Goods, in lots, at 25s.@27s. 6d.; and, by steam, 170 tons Provisions at 35s.@37s. 6d. ₰ ton. And, by sail, from New-Orleans (contracts made there,) about 6,000 bales Cotton, reported at ⅝c.@11-16c. ₰ lb....FOR BORDEAUX—An American bark, 494 tons, hence, with Kentucky Tobacco (as bulk of cargo) at 35s.; Provisions at 35s.; and Measurement Goods at 20s.@25s. ₰ ton....FOR FRENCH PORTS DIRECT—A British bark, 780 tons, hence, with about 5,500 quarters Grain, at 4s. 9d.; a Norwegian bark, 478 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters do., at 5s. 3d.; and two British steam-ships (to arrive) with Grain, from Baltimore, reported on private terms; quoted at about 5s. 9d....FOR ANTWERP—By sail, 1,000 pkgs. Provisions on the basis of 27s. 6d.; and, by steam, 200 pkgs. do., at 27s. 6d. ₰ ton. Also a British ship, 1,049 tons, with about 7,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 3s. 6d., (option of Bremen.)....FOR HAMBURG—By sail, 1,500 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, on the basis of 27s. 6d.; and, by steam, small lots of general cargo on the basis of 85@100 reichsmarks. Also, a German brig, 306 tons, with Resin, from Mobile, reported (as a recent contract) at 4s....FOR KONIGSBERG—A German bark, 442 tons, hence, with Provisions and general cargo, at current rates....FOR A BALTIC PORT DIRECT—A Norwegian bark, with about 3,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 4s. 6d. ₰ bbl....FOR PORT NATAL—An American brig, 362 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported on private terms....FOR RIO JANEIRO—An American bark, with Flour, from Baltimore, reported at 90c. ₰ bbl....FOR LAGUAYRA—An American brig, 313 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, at current rates....FOR PARA AND BACK—An American schooner, 312 tons, with general cargo, on private terms....FOR BELIZE—A British schooner, 168 tons, hence, with general cargo, in regular line, at market rates....FOR HAVANA—An American schooner, 399 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia and back, with Sugar, on the basis of $5....FOR CARDENAS—An American bark, 460 tons, hence, with empty Hogsheads, at $1, and an American schooner, 310 tons, with Cooperage stock, from Philadelphia, on the basis of $7 50 for Hoops and $1 15 for empty Hogsheads....FOR CIENFUEGOS—Two American schooners, 347, and 295 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, and back with Sugar, reported on the basis of $5 25@$5 50....FOR THE NORTH SIDE OF CUBA—An American brig, 392 tons, hence, with general cargo at current rates....FOR BARBADOS—A British brig, about 1,800 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo, reported at $2,300....FOR MAYAGUEZ—An American schooner, 211 tons, with Lumber, from Wilmington, at $7 50, option of a second port at $8....FOR ST. JOHN, P. R.—An American schooner, 158 tons, hence, with general cargo, at $825....FOR PONCE, P. R.—An American schooner, 199 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at about $1,200....FOR PORT-AU-PLATTE—An American schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $10....FOR ST. JOHN, N. B.—A British schooner, hence, with Coal, at 90c....FOR JACKSONVILLE AND BACK—A schooner, with general cargo, on the basis of $9 for Lumber....FOR SAVANNAH—A schooner, with Phosphate, from Boothbay, at $1 75....FOR PENSACOLA—A schooner, with Guano, from Wood's Hole, at $1 50....FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.—A schooner, with Phosphate, from Boston, reported (monthly trips) at $1 25....FOR RICHMOND—Two schooners, hence, with general cargo at current rates....FOR NEW-ORLEANS—A schooner, 449 tons, hence, with general cargo at market rates....FOR BOSTON—A bark, hence, with Coal at $1 26, and a schooner, with do., from Baltimore, at $1 75....FOR PROVIDENCE—A schooner, with Corn, from Newcastle, Del., at 4c. ₰ bushel.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Flour steady and unchanged; Wheat steady, with a fair demand; No. 2 Red Winter, 86c.; No. 2 Chicago Spring, 82⅝c., cash; 83½c.@83⅝c., February; 84¼c., March; No. 3 do., 68c.@69c.; Rejected, 51½c.@51¾c. Corn quiet, but steady; 29¾c., cash; 30c., February; 30⅝c., March. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye firmer at 43½c.@44c. Barley dull, weak, and lower at 91c. Pork excited and higher, large sales, and strong throughout; $8 60, cash; $8 65@$8 67½, February; $8 87½@$8 90, March; sales at $8 87½, March. Lard strong and higher; $5 85, cash; $5 90@$5 92½, February; $6 02½@$6 05, March; sales at $5 97½, March. Bulk-meats active, firm, and higher; Shoulders, $3 10; Short Rib, $4 30; Short Clear, $4 30. Dressed Hogs strong and higher at $3 40@$3 45. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 04. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 60,000 bushels; Corn, 39,000 bushels; Oats, 24,000 bushels; Rye, 3,400 bushels; Barley, 12,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,700 bbls.; Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 27,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels; Rye, 500 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. At the Call Board Pork sold at $8 92½@$8 97½, March.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet, with a good milling demand; No. 2 Red Fall, 94¼c.@94⅝c., cash and January; 94c., January; 94½c.@94⅝c., February; 95½c.@95⅝c., March; No. 3 Red Fall, 89⅞c.@90c. Corn active, but lower; No. 2 Mixed, 29½c.@29⅝c., cash; 29½c., January; 30c.@30⅛c., February; 31⅛c.@31¼c., March; 32½c., April; 33⅛c.@33⅜c., May. Oats inactive and lower; No. 2 at 21⅛c.@21⅞c., cash; 21c. bid, January; 21⅝c. bid, March. Rye dull, at 43⅜c.@44c. Barley dull; no sales. Whisky steady at $1 04. Pork higher at $8 75. Lard strong at $5 75 bid. Bulk-meats excited and higher; 20 to 30 day Shoulders, $2 90@$3; 10 to 20 day Clear Rib, $4 10@$4 15; fully cured, spot, Clear, $4 35. Bacon higher; Clear Rib, 5c.@5⅛c., March. Green Hams, 16-lb. average, $5 12½@$5 15. Sweet pickled Hams, 15-lb. average, fully cured, at Keokuk, $6. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 32,000 bushels; Corn, 25,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 4,000 bushels.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 18.—Wool—Market quiet; no change in prices; manufacturers appear to have no confidence in the higher range of prices, and will purchase only as wanted, while holders of desirable Wools feel that prices are now as low as they are likely to be. The stock of fine Fleeces is mostly in the hands of two houses, and very little has been done, as purchases cannot be made except at full current rates. Combing and Delaine Fleeces are quiet, but steady. Sales include Ohio common, X, XX, and No. 1, at 31c.@36c.; Michigan, X and No. 1, at 32c.@34c.; Wisconsin, medium and X, at 31c.@33c.; Northern Fleeces, medium, at 34c.; New-York, X and medium, at 29c.@33½c.; Washed Combing and Delaine at 33c.@40c.; Unwashed Combing at 22½c.@26c.; Texas at 15c.@26c.; Eastern and Valley Oregon at 19c.@26c.; Colorado and Territory at 13c.@30c.; Scoured at 27½c.@55c.; Super and X Pulled at 29c.@40c. California Wool—Fair business, with sales of 372,000 lb., at 14c.@27c. for Spring, 11½c.@22c. for Fall, 26c.@26½c., outside prices for most desirable lots of Spring. Total sales of Domestic for the week, 1,063,900 lb.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 18.—Flour dull and prices a shade lower; Family, $4 25@$5 25. Wheat dull; Red and White, 90c.@97c. Corn dull, lower to sell at 32c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 24½c.@27c. Rye quiet at 51c.@52c. Barley dull and unchanged. Pork strong; sales at $8 75, cash; $9, buyer March. Lard in good demand and prices a shade higher; Steam, $5 90, spot; $5 90@$5 92½, seller, February. Bulk-meats strong and higher; Shoulders, 3⅛c.; Short Rib, $4 25, cash, $4 35@$4 50, buyer March, $4 50, seller April; Short Clear, 4½c. Bacon scarce, firm, and higher; Shoulders, 3⅝c.; Clear Rib, 4⅞c.; Clear Sides, 5c.@5⅛c. Whisky steady, with a good demand, at $1 02. Butter easier; fancy Western Reserve, 17c.@20c.; prime to choice do., 14c.@16c.; do., Central Ohio, 13c.@15c. Corn-meal steady and unchanged. Live Hogs in good demand and prices a shade higher; common, $2 30@$2 80; light, $2 90@$3 10; packing, $3 15@$3 35; butchers', $3 35@$3 45; receipts, 1,974 head; shipments, 1,000 head.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Flour steady; sales, 700 bbls. Wheat dull; holders are firm; quoted; No. 1 Duluth Spring, $1 06; No. 1 Hard Duluth, $1 08; No. 2 Milwaukee Club, 96c.; Red and Amber Winter, 95c.@$1. White Winter, 90c.@$1. Corn quiet; sales of 11 cars, new, on track, at 37c.; old No. 2 Mixed Western offered at 40c., in store, and old High Mixed at 40½c. Oats in fair demand; sales of 2 cars White Western at 27½c.; State is quoted at 29c.@30c. Barley steady; sales of 5 cars Canada on private terms. Rye entirely nominal. High-wines quiet; sales of 10 bbls. city made at $1 06. Railroad Freights steady; Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 9c.; Oats, 5½c. to New-York. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 1,100 bbls.; Wheat, 2,400 bushels; Corn, 7,600 bushels; Oats, 3,500 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 980 bbls.; Wheat, 2,400 bushels; Corn, 7,600 bushels; Oats, 3,500 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened steady, closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, 94c.; do., soft, 87c.; No. 2 do., 83½c.; January, 83½c.; February, 84c.; March, 85c.; No. 3 do., 69c.; No. 4 do., 60½c.@61c.; Rejected, 49@50¼. Corn dull and nominal; No. 2 at 28½c.@29c. Oats dull; No. 2, 18½c. Rye firmer; No. 1, at 42½c.@42¾c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2 Spring, cash and January, 80c.; February, 81c. Provisions firm and higher. Mess Pork firm; new, $8 50. Lard firmer; steam, $5 95. Live Hogs firmer at $2 70@$3. Dressed Hogs firm and higher at $3 37½@$3 45. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 68,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 6,500 bushels.

DETROIT, Jan. 18.—Flour firmer but quiet; sales, 200 bbls. White at $4 75. Wheat easier; Extra White Michigan, 96c.; No. 1 do., 94c.; January, 94c.; February, 94⅝c.; March, 96½c.; April, 98⅝c.; May, $1 00¼. Corn dull, with very limited demand; No. 1 Yellow, 36c.; High Mixed, 34½c.; No. 1 Mixed, 33⅝c.; No. 2 Mixed, 32½c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 1 White, 26c.@26½c.; No. 2 White, 25c.; No. 1 Mixed, 24c.; No. 2 do., 23½c. Clover-seed dull; Prime, $3 80; choice, $3 90. Dressed Hogs very firm, with an active demand at $3 50. Receipts—Flour, 1,900 bbls.; Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 1,800 bushels; Oats, 1,400 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,900 bbls.; Wheat, none; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 800 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 18.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; Red, 88c.; Amber and White, 95c. Corn quiet and steady; White, 34c.; Mixed, 33c. Oats firm; White, 27c.; Mixed, 24c. Rye quiet at 50c. Provisions excited and higher, and advancing rapidly. Pork higher at $9@$9 12½. Lard higher; choice Leaf, tierces, 7c.; do., keg, 8c. Bulk-meats strong and higher; Shoulders, 3⅛c.@3⅛c.; Clear Rib, 4⅝c.@4⅛c.; Clear Sides, 4⅞c.@4½c. Bacon strong and higher; Shoulders, none in market; Clear Rib, 4⅞c.@5c.; Clear Sides, 5c.@5⅛c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 7½c.@9c. Whisky steady and firm at $1 03.

OSWEGO, Jan. 18.—Flour unchanged; sales, 900 bbls. Wheat steady; Extra White Michigan, $1 09; No. 1 hard Duluth Spring, $1 10; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, $1; White State, 98c.@$1 03; Red State, 90c.@97c. Oats scarce; Mixed State, 30c. Barley unchanged; sales, 5,000 bushels extra bright Canada at $1 20; No. 1 bright held at $1 13; No. 2 do., $1 05. Rye held at 52c. for Canada, in bond. Corn-meal, $19 50 for Bolted, and $18 50 for Unbolted, ₰ ton. Shipstuffs, $13; Middlings, $17, ₰ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 45c.; to New-York, 35c.; to Albany, 25c. Shipments—Flour, 1,100 bbls.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 28,000 head; shipments, 4,500 head; market strong and higher; shipping, $2 95@$3 10; packers', $2 70@$2 90; light, $2 75@$2 85. Cattle—Receipts, 1,200 head; shipments, 2,900 head; market active and strong; shipping, $3 90@$5 30; stockers and feeders scarce, with a good demand; butchers' firm. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 2,200 head; market steady at $2 75@$4.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 18.—Cattle—Good demand for all grades at full previous prices, but very little doing on account of lack of supply; receipts, 115 head; shipments, 1,000 head. Live Hogs active, firm, and higher; Yorkers and Baltimores, $2 60@$2 90; packing, $2 85@$3 15; butchers' to Philadelphias, $3 10@$3 25; receipts, 4,200 head; shipments, 1,600 head. Sheep steady and unchanged; receipts, 100 head; shipments, 300 head.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 18.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 26c. Resin firm; $1 15 for Strained; $1 17½ for good Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 20 for Hard, $1 75 for Yellow Dip, and $1 75 for Virgin. Tar firm at $1 35. Corn—Prime White, 55c.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 18.—Petroleum firm; Standard White, 9c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 18.—Cotton active and strong; some sales higher; Middling, 9⅜c.; Low Middling, 8⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 8½c.; net receipts, 4,749 bales; gross, 7,267 bales; exports to Great Britain, 8,417 bales; to the Continent, 2,352 bales; sales, 10,000 bales; last evening, 6,200 bales; stock, 359,621 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 18.—Cotton dull and easier; Middling, 9c.; Low Middling, 8½c.@8⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 8⅛c.@8¼c.; net receipts, 4,745 bales; gross, 4,745 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,481 bales; coastwise, 3,647 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 55,390 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 18.—Cotton firm; Middling, 9½c.@9⅝c.; Low Middling, 9⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 8⅜c.; net receipts, 2,714 bales; exports, to France, 1,653 bales; to the Continent, 1,000 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 58,967 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 18.—Cotton very firm; Middling, 9½c.; Low Middling, 8⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 8⅜c.; net receipts, 3,228 bales; gross, 3,270 bales; exports, to France, 1,750 bales; sales, 3,200 bales; last evening, 300 bales; stock, 81,412 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 18.—Cotton firm; Middling, 9c.; Low Middling, 8½c.; Good Ordinary, 8½c.; net receipts, 1,503 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,501 bales; coastwise, 1,559 bales; sales, 6,486 bales; stock, 96,594 bales.

THE TIMES SPANISH-AMERICAN EDITION.

SECOND EDITION.

In accordance with the requests of several advertisers, another eight-page edition of THE TIMES *printed in Spanish and specially prepared for circulation in Central and South America, Spain, Mexico, and the West Indies, will be issued shortly. Intending advertisers should have their notices prepared at once. The distribution of the edition will, as before, be intrusted to the United States Agency for Promoting Foreign Trade, No. 54 Broad-street.*

The following firms have already secured space in the Spanish-American Edition, and those who have not yet sent in their names should lose no time in doing so, as the available advertising space in this edition has been nearly filled up.

IN NEW-YORK.

T. KINGSFORD & SON, starch.
FROTHINGHAM & BAYLIS, cotton duck.
WRIGHT, BLISS & FABYAN, cotton goods, commission.
HAGERTY BROS., druggists' glassware.
JAMES TALCOTT, hosiery and underwear, commission.
JOHN P. JUBE & CO., wheels, springs, and axles.
WHITALL, TATUM & CO., druggists' glassware and sundries.
C. POTTER, Jr., & CO., power printing-presses.
MILES BROS. & CO., brushes.
NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY GLOBE GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, automatic gas apparatus.
HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY.
THE J. M. BRUNSWICK & BALKE COMPANY, billiard-tables.
KARL F. WITTE, felt.
JOHNSON & WILSON, Portland cement.
EDWARD GODDARD, emery-wheels.
HARRIS FINISHING COMPANY, show-card mounting and picture frames.
R. FOULD, toys and fancy goods.
SPIES & KISSAM, guns, pistols, and ammunition, &c.
HENRY MAURER, fire-brick and clay retorts.
WINCHESTER REPEATING-ARMS CO., guns and pistols.
LAMSON & GOODNOW MANUFACTURING CO., cutlery.
JAMES L. LIBBY, linen and paper collars.
HARDING, COLBY & CO., cotton and woolen goods, commission.
G. L. DU LANEY & CO., Little Monitor Sewing-machine.
L. DECKER & CO., premium American billiard-tables.
BELCHER & BAGNALL, steam engines, boilers, and machinery.
W. E. JERVEY.
WALKER, HAMMOND & CO., blankets, cassimeres, and tweeds.
WILLIAM A. MILES & CO., brewers.
SHELDON & CO., anchor brand axles.
JAMES BRYAN, electric belts.
CASE, LELAND & CO., tweeds, cassimeres, bleached and brown cotton duck.
BARBOUR BROTHERS, flax threads.
PEERLESS WRINGING COMPANY, wringing machines.
PECK & SNYDER, sporting goods, tricks, and novelties.
J. H. DIGGLES, Ashland prints.
HENRY S. ALLEN, publisher of the only complete *History of North and South America.*
FROTHINGHAM & EMORY, sectional safes for [illegible]
J. S. WARREN & CO., fine wall papers and interior decorations.
EAGLESON & DE VEAU, marble and floor tiling.
CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
WILLIAM BUTTERFIELD & CO., shoe machinery and shoe findings.
THOMAS R. MILLER, leather and shoe findings.
STEWART HARTSHORN, patent self-acting shade rollers.
COFFIN & HURLBURT, fur, wool, and straw hats.
JOHN N. STEARNS & CO., manufacturers of silk goods.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, general educational agency.
DEXTER, LAMBERT & CO., silk manufacturers.
F. W. SANBORN, patent fire-extinguisher.
POMEROY & PLUMMER, cotton and woolen goods commission.
DUNBAR BOX AND LUMBER COMPANY, packing boxes, moldings, and lumber.
J. W. JARBOE & SON, sheet-iron works. Sugar-cooling iron cars a specialty.
BILLMEYER & SMALL COMPANY, manufacturers of narrow-gauge-railway rolling-stock.
GARNER & CO., madder prints.
FRANK MILLER & SONS, blacking and harness oil.
J. TRAGESER, copper works.
CHRISTY, SHEPHERD & GARRETT, manufacturers of paper hangings.
DEVLIN & CO., clothiers.
THE INDIA-RUBBER COMB COMPANY.
WILLIAM O. HEADLEY & SON, manufacturers trunks, valises, &c.
NEW-YORK HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.
EUROPEAN, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.
BELDING BROS. & CO., manufacturers of silk.
R. DEELEY & CO.'S IRON-WORKS. Improved machinery for sugar plantations and refineries.
E. STITES, manufacturing jeweler.
EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
W. H. BURNAP, manufacturer of Davis & Kidders magneto-electric machines.
CHARLES C. SHEPHERD, slate-desks and school slates.
FREDERICK C. KNOWLES, copper work for sugar-houses, &c.
SAMUEL RAYNOR, envelope manufacturer.
R. M. WHITNEY, carriage-hub manufacturer.
DE LA VERGNE & BURR, the Herman Lager Beer Brewery.
SALAMANDER WORKS, manufacturers of fire-brick and sewer pipe.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CONTINENTAL WORKS, T. F. Rowland, Proprietor, complete gas-works, Duc's spherical elevator buckets, sugar machinery, and roofs.

IN BUFFALO, N. Y.

JOHN T. NOYE & SON, burr mill-stones and portable mills.

IN GREENPOINT.

UNION PORCELAIN WORKS, manufacturers of China table-ware and Porcelain trimmings.
IRON-CLAD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, metallic shingles and stamped ware.

IN JERSEY CITY.

P. LORILLARD & CO., tobacco manufacturers.

IN NEWARK, N. J.

L. LELONG & BROTHER, gold and silver refiners and assayers.
J. S. MUNDY, hoisting-engines.
PHINEAS JONES & CO., choice wheels for vehicles.
AUGUST BUERMANN, saddlery hardware, special for Mexico and South American trade.
M. STRAUS, patent and enameled leather.
MURPHY & CO., varnish makers.
EDGAR FARMER & CO., trunks and valises.
JOSEPH BALDWIN & CO., saddlery hardware.
CONDIT, HANSON & VAN WINKLE, electric machines and electro-platers' material.
E. KINGSLAND SARGEANT, steam-boiler detergent.
I. S. & J. W. HYATT, wire-bound school slates.
BLESS & DRAKE, smoothing and sad irons.
J. M. QUINBY & CO., carriage builders.
P. HAYDEN, saddlery hardware.
SAMUEL HALSEY & SON, superior patent and enameled oak-tanned leather.
CHARLES M. THEBERATH, saddlery hardware.
CYRUS CURRIER, machinist, iron and brass founder.
LOWERRE & TUCKER, fluting machines.
FISHER VARNISH COMPANY, fine coach and railway varnishes.
HUNTINGTON MACHINE WORKS, turbine wheels and wood-working machinery.
C. S. OSBORNE & CO., fine saddle and harness tools.
OSCAR BARNETT, malleable and grey iron castings.
E. C. ROBERTSON, superior copal varnishes.
S. STONE & CO., engravers to calico printers.
JAMES R. SAYRE, Jr., & CO., manufacturers and shippers of building and fire brick.
WATTS, CAMPBELL & CO., steam engines and machinery.

IN PATERSON, N. J.

ROGERS LOCOMOTIVE AND MACHINE WORKS.
DANFORTH LOCOMOTIVE AND MACHINE COMPANY.
THE PASSAIC ROLLING MILL COMPANY, bridge-builders and iron manufacturers.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

ANNOUNCE THAT

THE

Wholesale Departments

OF THEIR BUSINESS HAVE BEEN TRANSFERRED TO THE BUILDINGS

ON BROADWAY,

4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.,

OCCUPYING THE FOUR UPPER AND BASEMENT FLOORS, AND CONNECTED BY

THREE PASSENGER ELEVATORS.

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THE WHOLESALE OFFICES

AND ENTRANCE ARE AT THE CORNER OF

FOURTH-AV. AND NINTH-ST.

ALL-WOOL UNDERWEAR,

BOYD & LIPPITT,

MANUFACTURERS,

Theatrical, gymnasium, and rowing goods, in silk, worsted, and cotton.

NO. 69 THOMAS-ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHOCOLAT-MENIER. PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878. Awarded the GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOR.

CHOCOLAT-MENIER.—In ½-lb. and ¼-lb. Packets. For BREAKFAST and SUPPER.

CHOCOLAT-MENIER.—AWARDED TWENTY-three PRIZE MEDALS. Consumption annually exceeds 17,500,000 lb.

CHOCOLAT-MENIER. PARIS, London, New-York. Sold Everywhere. Wholesale, Nos. 48, 51, and 53 Southwark-st., London.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING: each package is labeled JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle-st., and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES 4 Per Cent. Bonds,

COUPON OR REGISTERED,

And all other issues of Government securities, bought and sold at MARKET RATES, FREE OF COMMISSION, and on hand for immediate delivery.

CALLED 5-20s bought or exchanged for other issues on most favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., N. Y.

DANIEL A. MORAN,

40 Wall-st., New-York,

DEALER IN FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD, STATE, CITY, COUNTY, AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1879.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY of the City of New-York, Trustees of the Sinking Fund of the Construction and Equipment bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, hereby give notice that, in accordance with the provisions of the said sinking fund, they have drawn by lot the following numbers of seventeen (17) of said bonds, viz.: Nos. 19, 22, 160, 311, 334, 638, 800, 811, 869, 874, 914, 961, 1,152, 1,181, 1,206, 1,300, 1,329, and that on presentation and delivery to them of said 17 bonds, or any part of the same, they will be redeemed at the par value thereof, and that interest on all of the said 17 bonds, not presented for redemption on or before the 1st day of July next, will cease from and after that date. R. G. ROLSTON, President, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

UNITED STATES BONDS

OF ALL ISSUES

Bought and Sold.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio First Mortgage 6 per cent. Gold Bonds.

These Bonds are a First and only Mortgage of $20,000 per mile on 214 miles of road and on 1,500,000 acres of land.

Net earnings for the year 1878, $800,000.

Interest on bonds, $252,000.

A limited amount of the above Bonds for sale by ARENTS & YOUNG, No. 9 New-st.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF PUBLIC MONEYS, to receive deposits on account of subscriptions to the Four per Cent. Funded Loan of the United States.

NOTICE.

The Franklin National Bank, located at Columbus, in the State of Ohio, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and others, creditors of said association, are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment. COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1879. C. J. HARDY, Cashier.

THE NEVADA BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO. Capital, $10,000,000, gold. Reserve, $3,500,000, gold. NEW-YORK AGENCY NO. 62 WALL-ST. Buys and sells exchange and telegraphic transfers. Issues commercial and travelers' credits. Executes orders for mining stocks at San Francisco.

UNITED STATES NEW FOUR PER CENT. bonds, coupons or registered, of all denominations; also, a choice list of other first-class investment securities. For sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MADISON CITY (WISCONSIN) BONDS, due in 1884, wanted by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NO. 49.

REPUBLIC

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1879.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, held this day, the following Dividends were declared, viz.: A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON THE CAPITAL STOCK, payable on demand. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON THE SCRIP OF THE YEARS 1873, 1874, 1875, and 1876, payable on and after TUESDAY, the 11th day of March next. AND A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF FIFTY PER CENT. ON THE EARNED PREMIUMS OF 1878 to Policy-holders entitled to participate in the profits of the business, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 11th day of March next. DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OLD.—DIVIDEND TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF INTEREST.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—Frederick E. Gibert et al., plaintiffs, vs. Union Trust Company of New-York, as Receiver, &c. UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as Receiver of the assets which were of the Adams Express Company, old, pursuant to the final judgment and decree herein duly made and entered, and bearing date the 10th day of January, 1879, hereby requires the shareholders in the fund of said Adams Express Company, old, to deliver their certificates, properly indorsed and proved, for payment and cancellation to the Union Trust Company of New-York, at its office, No. 73 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before March 10, 1879.—Dated New-York, Jan. 13, 1879. UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Receiver. Da Miller & Peckham, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.

FARRAGUT

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 346 BROADWAY.

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 184 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1879.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT.; also an extra dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable on demand. SAMUEL DARBEE, Secretary.

OFFICE HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY, No. 31 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1879.

DIVIDEND NO. 1.—THE REGULAR MONTHLY dividend of Thirty Cents per Share, has been declared, payable at the office of the Transfer Agents, Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, on the 25th inst. Transfer-books close on the 20th inst. H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1787. KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1879.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the company was declared, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1879. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. E. W. ALBRO, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 62 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1879.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on amount of capital, guaranty surplus, and special reserve funds, (equal to six 24-100 per cent. on capital,) has been declared this day, payable on demand. R. H. MYERS, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1879.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 GRAND-ST., JERSEY CITY, Jan. 14, 1879.

FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on demand. N. FOOTE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, NOS. 6 AND 6½ TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1879.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share, payable Jan. 22, 1879. The transfer-books will be closed Jan. 17 and reopened Jan. 23. WM. S. JACQUES, Secretary.

FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE PETER Cooper Fire Insurance Company have declared a dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable at the office, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on 13th day of January inst. Desirable insurance solicited at lowest rates. NATHAN C. ELY, President. WM. H. BURLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1879.

FORTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1879.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed Feb. 1 at 3 P. M. and reopened Feb. 17, 1879. THEO. F. WOOD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1879.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on demand. CHAS. A. HULL, Secretary.

THE FEBRUARY COUPONS OF THE REAL Estate Fire Mortgage Bonds guaranteed by the Mercantile Trust Company will be paid at the office of the company, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, on the 1st day of February next. RICHARD L. MONTGOMERY, [illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute R. R. Co. No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1879.

TO THE HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Preferred Bonds of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company: Coupons on series "C," of these bonds, due Aug. 1, 1878, will be paid on presentation, at the Third National Bank, in this City, on and after Monday, the 20th inst., in accordance with the order of the United States Court. W. BAYARD CUTTING, President.

KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared by this company, payable on demand at No. 89 Liberty-st., New-York. HENRY POPE. BROOKLYN, Jan. 15, 1879.

THE BODIE GOLD MINING COMPANY have declared a dividend of One Dollar per share, payable 20th inst., at their office, Room No. 3 Stock Exchange, San Francisco, Cal. Jan. 13, 1879. WM. H. LENT, Secretary.

ELECTIONS.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1879.

AT THE STOCKHOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING held on the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

ALFRED S. BARNES,	MITCHELL N. PACKARD,
THOMAS BARBOUR,	GEORGE W. PERKINS,
SIGOURNEY W. FAY,	HENRY RAU,
HIRAM W. HUNT,	ELIJAH P. SMITH,
JEROME B. HILL,	JAMES T. WOODWARD,
DAVID H. HOUGHTALING,	WALTER O. WOODFORD,
DELORME KNOWLTON,	WILLIAM WOODWARD, Jr.
RAYMOND B. LIVERMORE,	

At a meeting of the board held to-day, Mr. JAMES T. WOODWARD was unanimously re-elected President. GEO. W. PERKINS, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1879.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION BY THE stockholders of this bank, held this day at the banking-rooms, Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway, the following Directors were duly elected for the ensuing year:

WILLIAM H. FOGG,	JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
JOSEPH B. BULKLEY,	EUGENE KELLY,
OLIVER HOYT,	ROBERT SQUIRES,
GEORGE H. POTTS,	RICHARD BUTLER,
PETER HAYDEN,	CHARLES D. MATHEWS,
ARTHUR LEARY,	AARON ERICKSON,
ROBERT J. HOGUET,	E. KELLOGG WRIGHT,
JAMES L. WORTH.	

Also, for Inspectors of Election: WILSON G. HUNT, JOHN E. MARSHALL, EUGENE PLUNKETT.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. JAMES L. WORTH was unanimously elected President. E. K. WRIGHT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1879.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS held at the National Bank of the Republic on Tuesday, the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

R. H. LOWRY,	G. G. SAMPSON,
J. J. CRANE,	W. H. GUION,
W. S. TISDALE,	S. B. STONE,
E. A. HOWE,	G. B. CARHART,
J. BOORMAN JOHNSTON,	O. B. CARTER,
W. L. COGSWELL,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
T. T. BUCKLEY,	ARTHUR B. GRAVES,
HENRY W. FORD.	

At a meeting of the board held this day, ROBERT H. LOWRY having, in consequence of prolonged ill-health, declined re-election, HENRY W. FORD was elected President, and THOMAS T. BUCKLEY Vice-President. E. H. PULLEN, Assistant Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1879.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, held on the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

ROBERT RAY,	JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY,	FREDERIC W. STEVENS,
WILLIAM B. GUION,	JOHN A. LIVINGSTON,
HENRY MEYER,	ALEX'R J. CLINTON,
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT,	AUGUSTUS F. HOLLY,
LLOYD ASPINWALL,	JOSEPH H. CHOATE,
JOHN D. SKIDMORE.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, A. J. CLINTON was unanimously re-elected President. THOS. J. GAINES, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1879.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, held on the 14th inst., the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:

BENJ. B. SHERMAN,	HENRY K. NESMITH,
RICHARD IRVIN,	ROSWELL SKEEL,
JOHN BULLARD, Jr.,	ALEXANDER E. ORR,
CYRUS CURTISS,	DAVID L. WALLACE,
HENRY F. SPAULDING,	WILLIAM B. KENDALL,
WM. L. CHAMBERLAIN,	WILLIAM H. COX,
HENRY A. BURR,	CHARLES H. ISHAM.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, BENJ. B. SHERMAN was unanimously re-elected President. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1879.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank, held Tuesday, Jan. 14, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

JOHN ROMER,	CHARLES S. BROWN,
ISAAC ODELL,	JOHN NIX,
JOHN CASTREE,	WM. H. WILEY,
WM. A. THOMSON,	HARRY McBRIDE,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,	CHAS. F. MATTLAGE,
JOHN L. JEWETT.	

GEO. E. SOUPER, Cashier.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE No. 2 BOWLING GREEN, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1879.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the company in St. Louis, Mo., on TUESDAY, the 4th day of March, 1879, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting.

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors will be held at the same office on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of March, 1879, at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 1st day of February, and will be reopened on the morning of the 6th day of March, 1879. C. K. GARRISON, President. W. ARNOLD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY, TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 21, 1878.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Wabash Railway Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company, at Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of February, 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M.

At this meeting will be submitted, as required by law, the execution of a mortgage by this company upon the Hannibal and Naples Railroad, to secure the bonds of this company to be issued in payment for said railroad in the sum of five hundred thousand dollars.

The transfer-books will be closed twenty (20) days prior to said meeting. W. B. CORNEAU, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1879.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this company and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 21st day of January, 1879, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

The transfer-books of the company will be closed on the evening of Saturday, the 18th day of January, and reopened on Wednesday, the 22d day of January. JAS. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

THE HOMEOPATHIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 257 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1879.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIX DIRECTORS of this company will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1879, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. By order. FRANK B. MAYHEW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 658 Broadway, New-York City, Jan. 18, 1879.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, Jan. 30, at 11:30 A. M. The stock transfer-books will be closed Jan. 20 to Jan. 30, inclusive. By order of the Board. J. PARMLY, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY, No. 104 Broadway, New-York.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS for the election of a President and 10 (ten) Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the Company's office, FEB. 4, at 11 A. M. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M. Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 21 to Feb. 4, inclusive. S. T. ROSS, Secretary.

THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and election of Directors of the St. Joseph and St. Louis Railroad Company will be held on the 4th day of March, 1879, at the office of said company, No. 417 Olive-st., St. Louis, Mo., at 1 o'clock P. M. N. E. GOULDY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, (No. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1879.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS day declared the usual interest, under the provisions of the by-laws for the last six months ending the 31st December, as follows:

At the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums of five dollars and under five hundred dollars, and of FOUR PER CENT. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward, payable on and after the THIRD MONDAY, being the 20th, of this month.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required on and after the 20th inst. GEORGE CABOT WARD, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1878.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE ORdered interest to be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of four (4) per cent. on sums over $500 and not exceeding $3,000, and payable on and after Jan. 20, 1879.

Deposits will not be received from any one depositor to an amount in excess of $3,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. J. HARSEN RHOADES, President. CLINTON GILBERT, Treasurer. SAM'L B. VAN DUZEN, ALEX. McLEOD AGNEW, Secretaries.

SAVINGS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Broadway, 32d-st., and 6th-av. Open daily from 10 to 3. Mondays and Saturdays from 10 to 7. Deposits in all sums up to $5,000 received. All the principal languages spoken. GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Treas. JNO. W. BRITTON, President. CHAS. E. SPRAGUE, Sec'y.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting for election of officers will be held at Mott Memorial Hall, No. 64 Madison-av., New-York, WEDNESDAY EVENING, 22d January, at 8 o'clock. RUFUS KING, Sec'y.

HELP WANTED.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED.—ADDRESS KIDDER'S PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT, No. 756 Broadway, New-York.

TWO TINSMITHS, AT 7, SHARP.—NO. 127 Conover-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A LADY A PLACE FOR a most trustworthy person, whom she has known for years, as chamber-maid and seamstress or maid; is fully competent. Call, for two days, at No. 415 West 23d-st., between 9 and 1 o'clock.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; can do plain sewing; will be found willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 348 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BEST CITY reference from last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 706 3d-av., between 44th and 45th sts.; ring fourth bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A Protestant young woman as first-class chamber-maid and nurse; first-class City reference. Call at No. 6 West 44th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl; good City reference. Call at No. 156 West 28th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a Scotch girl; or will do fine washing; best City reference. Call at No. 51 East 33d-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK in a private family and will do the coarse washing and ironing; good City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 308 West 41st-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH WOMAN; is a good family cook and baker; willing to assist with washing; four years' City reference. Call at No. 114 West 33d-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS COOK IN a private family; thoroughly understands her business; five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 330 East 30th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands pastry, desserts, &c.; best City reference. Call at No. 323 East 35th-st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS A GOOD plain cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 154 West 52d-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—RECEPTION, BALL, AND evening dresses made in the most recherché style by a first-class French dress-maker, who receives all the best patterns from Paris; ladies' own materials made up with great advantage. Mme. Lina, 129 West 16th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN to do house-work in small family and take care of children; best City reference. Call at No. 130 West 19th-st., rear.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GIRL, 16 YEARS OLD, to do light house-work or mind children; a respectable family principal object. Call at No. 138 East 32d-st., corner Lexington-av., second floor.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS lady's maid and seamstress; is a good dress-maker, an excellent trimmer and operator on ladies' and children's clothes, or would wait on an invalid lady; is willing to travel; best City reference. Address Seamstress, Box No. 323 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN; excellent hair-dresser and hand-sewer; dresses for balls and parties; best City references. Address B. F., Box No. 304 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress, willing to assist with chamber-work, in small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 348 West 52d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress; willing to do chamber-work; good City reference from last employer. Call, for two days, at No. 138 West 25th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; no objection to chamber-work; City or country; best City reference. Address T. S., Box No. 227 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 68 West 43d-st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a Protestant girl; best City reference. Call at No. 21 West 44th-st.

NURSE.—BY HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE GERMAN young woman; is a neat sewer; in an American family preferred; wages no object; City reference. Call at No. 216 West 33d-st., first floor.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A REspectable girl as nurse for growing children and chamber-maid, or nurse and seamstress; City reference. Call at No. 54 West 38th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, TO TAKE care of an infant or grown-up children; four years' City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 401 West 40th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN INTELLIGENT WOMAN (ENGlish Protestant) as infant's nurse; has satisfactory reference for capacity and ability; just disengaged; first-class City reference. Call at No. 100 East 23d-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT INFANT'S NURSE and seamstress; has best City reference. Seen, for two days, at No. 801 6th-av., one flight.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress; thoroughly understands dress-making and all family sewing; expert operator; best City reference. Call at No. 243 West 55th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY; Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands ladies' and children's clothes. Call, for two days, at No. 158 East 53d-st.

USEFUL GIRL.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE, AND willing young American girl to assist in the house-work and make herself generally useful in a small family; no washing. Address Rawley, Box No. 260 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A THOROUGH WAITRESS; understands dinner courses, wines, salads of all kinds, and care of silver; takes a man's place; best City testimonials. Call at No. 115 West 41st-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman washing and ironing by the week or month; best City references. Call or address No. 129 West 26th-st., basement.

WASHING.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN SOME washing and ironing to do at her home; has the best of references. E. Ryan, No. 315 East 27th-st.

WASHING.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN washing at her home; good City reference. Call or address No. 319 East 32d-st.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN A PLACE for his coachman; years in his employment; dutiful, attentive to his business; experienced City driver; thorough, practical horseman; industrious, temperate, reliable, trustworthy; particulars at employer's residence, No. 36 East 38th-st.; seen at No. 409 5th-av.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A GENTLEMAN GIVING up horses for the present a place for his coachman, groom, and general useful man; is in my employment nearly six years; I can highly recommend him to any gentleman. For particulars apply to my residence, R. H., No. 155 Nostrand-av., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant young man of experience; fully reliable and industrious; capable of taking entire charge of a gentleman's turnout; will make himself generally useful; best reference from present employer. Address R. J., Box No. 317 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN AMERIcan (Protestant) from Boston; three years in New-York; eight with present family; experienced in City and country driving; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness, and carriages. Address Philip, Box No. 312 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN SELLING HIS horses, for his coachman; cheerfully recommend him to any family wanting a careful, sober, industrious man of long experience in driving and taking care of horses, harness, and carriages. Call or address Philip, at Thompson's stable, 38th-st. and Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man of thorough experience in every branch of the business; good City driver; has served in this City for years; undoubted references given. Call or address J. G., No. 9 East 10th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; lived in the best families in the City; safe and prompt driver; strictly sober and honest; highly recommended. Address No. 151 West 38th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GOOD COACHMAN IN A private family; best City reference. Address Preimier, No. 159 West 26th-st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WILL HIGHLY recommend his coachman; just disengaged. Call or address M. B., No. 476 3d-av.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL GERMAN with a small family; Eastern States preferred. Address Practical Gardener, Box No. 249 *Times Office*.

GROOM AND FOOTMAN.—BY A RESPECTAble young Englishman as groom and footman; thoroughly understands his business; first-class City reference. Address R., Box No. 251 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

JANITOR.—A JANITOR, (PAINTER,) WITH family, wishes to call the attention of any landlord who desires a competent man for large French flats or business houses as janitor; can give the best references for ability and sobriety. Address Janitor, 339 6th-av.

AUCTION SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer, No. 5½ Pine-street, N. Y. City.—N. Y. Supreme Court.—In the matter of the appointment of a Receiver of the National Trust Company of the City of New-York.—In pursuance of an order made and entered in the above-entitled matter, I, WILLIAM J. BEST, the Receiver therein named, will sell at public auction, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, on THURSDAY, the 23d day of January, 1879, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the "National Trust Company of the City of New-York," No. 261 Broadway, in said City, the following personal property, to wit: Three large iron safes, a lot of chairs, stools, carpets, mats, tables, desks, partitions, window-shades, book-cases, wardrobes, office and gas fixtures, clocks, lot of books and pamphlets, lamps and shades, maps, truck for moving books. For further particulars see catalogue, at office of Receiver and auctioneer, on and after Monday next.—Dated New-York, January 15th, 1879. WM. J. BEST, Receiver, &c.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 4, 1879.

A SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION WILL BE held on the 29th day of January, 1879, by Messrs. BURDETT & DENNIS, at Roberts' Warerooms, at 10 o'clock A. M., of Bonded and Unclaimed Merchandise, which has remained in warehouse beyond the period allowed by law, descriptive lists of which may be found in the Rotunda of the Custom-house, and at No. 14 Stone-st.

The goods can be seen at the Warehouse, No. 14 Stone-st., on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Jan. 27 and 28, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. E. A. MERRITT, Collector.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—ON MONDAY, JAN. 27, 1879, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 419 Broadway, nominal assets, consisting of notes, accounts, &c., in matter of Mann & Weil, bankrupts. CHAS. E. HARTSHORNE, Jr., Assignee.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange on Saturday, Jan. 18:

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., foreclosure sale, George W. Blunt, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick building, with lot 19.3 by 92, No. 545 East 16th-st., north side, 123 feet west of Avenue B, for $4,600, to Michael J. Dwyer, plaintiff.

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Charles F. MacLean, Esq., Referee, sold three lots, each 25 by 104.4, on East 79th-st., north-east corner of Madison-av., for $21,000, to Equitable Life Assurance Company, plaintiff.

D. M. Seaman, foreclosure sale, G. W. West, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story stone-front building, with lot 25.2 by 50.6 by 24.5 by 22.10, on 3d-av., south-east corner of 38th-st., for $20,000, to Germania Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

E. A. Lawrence & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph S. Auerbach, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story frame house, with lot 16.8 by 100, No. 310 East 113th-st., south side, 141.8 feet east of 2d-av., for $3,000, to Martha E. Van Wyck, plaintiff.

The remaining auction sales were adjourned as follows: Sale by R. V. Harnett, of a plot of land on 10th-av., between 212th and 213th sts., to Jan. 23, and sale by same auctioneer of the house, with lot, No. 20 East 69th-st., east of Madison-av., to Feb. 1; also sale by Hugh N. Camp, of the buildings, with plot of land, on East 21st-st., west of 2d-av., to Feb. 17.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 18, was $255,067, as against $583,901, the figures for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 11.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, the following public auctions are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) Jan. 20.

By C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, Charles E. Jenkins, Esq., Referee, of the two five-story brick building, with lots each 26.1 by 100, Nos. 220 and 221 Madison-st., south side, 26.1 feet west of Jefferson-st.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Alfred Erbe, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick store and tenement, with lot 23.9 by 96, No. 355 Madison-st., north side, 216 feet east of Scammel-st.

By Scott & Myers, foreclosure sale, John D. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick tenement-houses, with lots, each 25 by 99, Nos. 60 and 62 Goerck-st., east side, 125 feet north of Delancey-st. Also, similar sale, Thomas Wiasor, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 90, on 4th-av., west side, 50 feet north of 134th-st.

By Benjamin P. Fairchild, foreclosure sale, William F. Scott, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 200, on Jerome-av., west side, 325 feet south of Girard-av., running through to Inwood-av. Also a gore lot, 146 by 169 by — on Inwood-av., west side, running to Cromwell Brook, known as lot No. 354 on a map of Inwood, 23d Ward.

Tuesday, Jan. 21.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Executor's sale, of the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 25 by 92, No. 109 East 17th-st., north side, east of 4th-av.; also, similar sale, of the four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 24.8 by 100, No. 339 10th-av., west side, between 29th and 30th sts.

By Richard V. Harnett, public auction sale of a church building and three-story brick dwelling, with plot of land, 76.10 by 99.9 by 72 by 98.6, on Prince-st., north-east corner of Marion-st.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, Philip J. Joachimsen, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick and frame dwelling, with lot 25 by 87.6, No. 163 Allen-st., west side, 175 feet south of Stanton-st.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Malcolm Campbell, Esq., Referee, of three-story brick dwelling, with lot 18.9 by 100.4, No. 116 West 44th-st., south side, 243.9 feet west of 6th-av. Also, a similar sale, Patrick H. Jones, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 19.6 by 64.11 by 60.6, No. 1,505 Broadway, south-east corner of 57th-st.

By Louis Mesier, foreclosure sale, A. A. Redfield, Esq., Referee, of the two four-story brown-stone-front buildings, with lease of lot 20 by 200.10, No. 3 East 46th-st., north side, running through to (No. 2) East 47th-st., 140 feet east of 5th-av.; leased April 29, 1871—a portion of the Windsor Hotel.

By A. P. Riker, foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of the three-story frame dwelling, with lot 25 by 102.2, No. 28 East 55th-st., south side, 325 feet east of 5th-av.

By James M. Oakley & Co., foreclosure sale, Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 100.11 by 100, on 10th-av., south-east corner of 121st-st.

By Winans & Davies, foreclosure sale, W. H. Clarke, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 80, No. 2,416 2d-av., east side, 20 feet south of 124th-st.

Wednesday, Jan. 22.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, T. C. Cronin, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick shop, with plot of land 145 by 103.3, Nos. 737 to 747 East 11th-st., north-west corner of (Nos. 165 to 171) Avenue D.

By F. G. & C. S. Brown, foreclosure sale, William F. Scott, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick building and one-story brick house, with lot 27.6 by 98.9, No. 341 East 27th-st. north side, 172.6 feet west of 1st-av.

By C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, Cephas Brainerd, Esq., Referee, of the three-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 20 by 80, No. 108 Lexington-av., west side, 40.5 feet north of 62d-st. Also, similar sale, Charles P. Buckley, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 102.2, No. 228 East 74th-st., south side, 275 feet east of 2d-av.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph C. Jackson, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 119 by 195.9 by 294 by 99 by 50 by 96.2, on 3d-av., running through to Brook-av., north-east corner of 156th-st., 23d Ward.

Thursday, Jan. 23.

By E. F. Raymond, foreclosure sale, George A. Halsey, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front building, with lot 27 by 100, No. 733 Broadway, west side, 54 feet north of Waverley-place.

By F. G. & C. S. Brown, foreclosure sale, William F. Scott, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 19 by 98.9, No. 350 West 33d-st., south side, 412.6 feet west of 8th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Louis P. Kerchies, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 25.6 by 101.8, No. 1,591 2d-av., west side, 102.2 feet north of 82d-st. Also, similar sale, Louis P. Kerchies, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 260 by 225, on 10th-av., east side, block front between 212th and 213th sts.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., foreclosure sale, William H. Gibson, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 99.11, on East 146th-st., north side, 475 feet east of 10th-av.

By C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 151st-st., south side, 100 feet east of 10th-av.; also, a plot of land, 155.7 by 100, on 10th-av., south-east corner of 151st-st. Also, similar sale, H. Brewster, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 99.11 by —, on 8th-av., south-east corner of 154th-st., running through to Macomb's road.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, T. H. Lane, Esq., Referee, of 8 1-10 acres of land, known on a map of Hunt's Point as portion D; also, 7 86-100 acres of land, known on the above map as portion C; also, land under water adjoining above.

Friday, Jan. 24.

By Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, R. G. Beardslee, Esq., Referee, of the five-story stone-front store, with lot 23.3 by 74.11 by 23 by 50.6, No. 2 New Chambers-st., south side, 5 feet south of Chatham-st.

By E. F. Raymond, foreclosure sale, Edward Patterson, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100, No. 20 6th-av., east side, 25 feet north of 3d-st.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., foreclosure sale, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 18 by 65, No. 34 West 44th-st., south side, 394 feet east of 6th-av.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles F. Estwick, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 24.2 by 100.5, No. 453 West 46th-st., north side, 224.2 feet east of 10th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, J. S. Potter, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 102.2, on East 78th-st., south side, 250 feet west of 3d-av.; also, one lot, 25 by 102.2, on East 78th-st., south side, 275 feet east of 3d-av.

By L. J. & I. Phillips, foreclosure sale, H. Brewster, Esq., Referee, of a gore lot, 82 by 178 by 158.2, on West 125th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 9th-av.

Saturday, Jan. 25.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, F. G. Salmon, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick building, with lot 24 by 80, No. 430 Greenwich-st., west side, 75 feet south of Vestry-st.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, T. H. Baldwin, Esq., Referee, of the four-story stone-front dwelling, with lot 24 by 98.9, No. 51 West 21st-st., north side, 99 feet west of 6th-av.

By C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, J. W. Van Hoesen, Esq., Referee, of the two one-story brick slaughter-houses and two-story frame building, with three lots each 25 by 98.9, Nos. 512 to 516 West 41st-st., south side, 300 feet west of 9th-av.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Jan. 18.

8th-av., e. s., 80 ft. s. of 13th-st., 22.4x110.4x irregular; Louise Bouyon to Catharine A. Deane	$13,250
Bank-st., s. s., lot No. 26, 25x107.11; Louise Bouyon to Catharine A. Deane	9,000
1st-av., w. s., 77.8 ft. n. of 7th-av., 20x50; Jeremiah Carey and wife to Philip Hanlon	nom.
Cherry-st., No. 151; Dennis Daly to John Clare	6,797
25th-st., s. s., 198.7 1-5 ft. w. of 2d-av., 40x98.9; Fredolin Hauser and wife to Julius Cesar and others	15,000
82d-st., s. s., 81.4 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100.5; W. A. Duer, Referee, to United States Trust Company	18,750
Gramercy Park East, 19.8x30; E. M. Burghard, Referee, to German Savings Bank	8,000
Delancey-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Livingston-st., 50x20; John Tighe to Michael O'Keefe	400
3d-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of 130th-st., 26.1x100x irregular; George Dreyer and wife to Margaretta Eggers	25,000
Albany Post road, w. s., 17 acres, 24th Ward; Thomas Walsh and wife to Edward Blasen	nom.

LEASES RECORDED.

8th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Avenue A., 25x100.10½, 20 years; William Astor to Karl Friederich	$350
3d-av., w. s., 129.1 ft. n. of 11th-st., 19.8x75, 21 years; Mary R. Stuyvesant to J. R. Klene	425
Greenwich-st., No. 44, 1 year; John Foster to Henry Wolf	2,000

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Cumings, James, and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Nos. 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, and 152 Worth-st., and Nos. 2, 4, 6, and 8 Mission-place, 18 months	$50,000
Boyce, Daniel L., and others to John T. Wright, n. s. 36th-st., w. of 6th-av., 3 years	7,000
O'Keefe, Michael, to John Tighe; n. s. Delancey-st., w. of Livingston-st., 3 years	200
Oliver, Ebenezer, to George Gardner; e. s. 120th-st., e. of Avenue A, notes	1,350
O'Neill, John, to Benjamin F. Johnson; n. s. 41st-st., e. of 9th-av., 5 years	6,000
Snakelmen, Leopold, to E. Eugene Nichols; n. s. 50th-st., e. of 5th-av., 15 days	3,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Barnum, Henrietta, to Polly Scofield	$1,500
Hernandez, Margaret C., to Josephine C. Jenner	1,000
Higgins, Alvin, to George S. Humphrey, 1 year	nom.
Same to Same, 1 year	nom.
Medley, Thomas F., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company	9,000
Milbank, Charles E., and others, Executors, &c., to Emily M. Paull	3,000
Milbank, Charles E., and others, Executors, &c., to Mary E. Miller	2,000
Sixpenny Savings Bank to James E. Bensestel, dated Oct. 6, 1879	2,600
Snyder, Julia F., to Walter H. Mead, Trustee, &c.	3,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY known as Nos. 135 and 137 BROADWAY, NORTH-WEST CORNER OF CEDAR-ST. It has been for the past 14 or 15 years, and is at present, occupied by the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY. It has one of the finest vaults of any building on Broadway. Size on Broadway, 40 feet. Size on Cedar-st., 153 feet. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN TO CLOSE AN estate, three-story brown-stone house, 20th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; also, 3d-av., near 30th-st., four-story building, 38x125; also, 30th-st., near 8th-av., three-story brick. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

IN 65TH-ST.—COMMENCING NO. 225 EAST OF 5th-av., five houses varying in size from 18 to 22 feet; three of these have dining-room extension 16 by 26 feet; this location is one of the best in this City. Inquire of ANTHONY MOWBRAY, on premises.

A CHARMING PARK-AVENUE FULL-SIZE house, near 36th-st.; bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine, 35 East 17th st., and 661 5th-av.

BULKHEAD WATER-FRONTS, NEAR CITY, for chemical works, factories, refineries, &c.; also blocks for dwellings; for sale very low on easy terms. R. A. YOUNG, Engineer, &c., No. 20 Exchange-place.

HARLEM—RAPID TRANSIT. Houses, stores, and floors, to let and for sale. PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF NO. 109 EAST 17TH-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 21, 1879, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York—sale to close the estate of Charlotte A. Gross, deceased.

EAST SEVENTEENTH-STREET.—The very desirable four-story brown-stone high-stoop house and lot, No. 109 East 17th-st., just east of 4th-av. House is 25x55 feet, including extension, in good order, frescoed; contains all the conveniences, and has private stair-case to second floor. Lot 92 feet.

The premises are sold subject to a lease until May 1, 1879, at $2,500 per annum.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—NO. 339 TENTH-AV.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 21, 1879, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, sale by order of the Executors of Anton Otto, deceased:

TENTH-AVENUE.—The four-story and basement brick tenement-house, 24.8x45 feet, known as No. 339 10th-av., west side, between 29th and 30th sts.; lot, 100 feet.

VALENTINE HATTEMER, BERNARD G. AMEND, } Executors.

Maps and particulars at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—ON 4TH-AV., JUST ABOVE UNION-square, four-story brick dwelling, perfect order, only $1,500. Will lease for business if desired. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

TO RENT OR LEASE—ON 5TH-AV., BETWEEN 11th and 12th sts., a large double house; will be thoroughly repaired and altered to suit a desirable tenant. Apply to J. L. SMITH, No. 212 East 9th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW STORES Nos. 503 AND 505 BROADWAY, 50x200, NOS. 507 AND 509 BROADWAY, 50x200, AND NO. 511 BROADWAY, 25x200, extending through to Mercer-st.; central location for dry goods business. These spacious stores, with basement and sub-basement, can be rented as a whole, or will be divided to suit tenants. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW DOUBLE store, NOS. 503 AND 505 BROADWAY, extending through to Mercer-st.; size, 50x200, with basement and sub-basement; now ready for occupation. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

BROADWAY BUILDINGS, STORES, AND lofts to let cheap, near Exchange-place, Bleecker-st., Waverley-place, Astor-place, 12th and 20th sts.; some extra size and corners. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW STORE NO. 511 Broadway, extending through to Mercer-st., with basement and sub-basement; ready for occupancy 1st of February. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FIRST LOFT, NO. 12 LISPENARD-ST., 25 x90, in perfect order. Rent low. JOHN M. PINKNEY, No. 24 Park-place.

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA PORTS, AND ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

CHARLESTON..........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22
CHAMPION..........SATURDAY, Jan. 25

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination, one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the Pier, Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent, Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

PALMETTO FREIGHT LINE.

VIA STEAM-SHIP TO CHARLESTON, S. C., and the SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD, to all points in the South and South-west. Freight rates and Insurance at lowest figures. Bills of lading signed at Pier No. 27 North River. CHAS. D. OWENS, General Agent, Palmetto Freight Line, No. 315 Broadway.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

GATE CITY, Capt. DAGGETT..........Wednesday, Jan. 22
CITY OF MACON, Capt. KEMPTON....Saturday, Jan. 25

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Steam-boat Company, and with the new and elegant iron steamer ST. JOHNS.

G. D. OWENS, General Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway. GEO. YONGE, Agent, Ocean S. S. Co. and Central R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.

Connecting at St. Thomas with German steamers for Porto Rico and Spanish Main. The new first-class iron steam-ship CITY OF PARA, Capt. CARPENTER, will sail for the above ports on Wednesday, Feb. 5, at 3 P. M. Positively no freight received after 3d. Freight must be paid in advance. Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn. Insurance lower than by any other line. Shippers desiring insurance can effect same under our open policy. For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

FLORIDA RAILROAD AND STEAM-SHIP LINE.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FLORIDA. SAILING EVERY SATURDAY. LOWEST RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE. Steamer ASHLAND, SATURDAY, Jan. 18. And every SATURDAY thereafter.

For Fernandina direct, from Pier No. 12 N. R., at 3 P. M. Only line issuing through tickets and bills lading to all points in Florida, and on Chattahoochee, Appalachicola, and Flint Rivers, and BRUNSWICK, Ga. Insurance ¼ per cent. Bills lading signed on pier. For further information, through bills lading, and passage rates, apply to I. K. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st., up stairs.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA: Steam-ship COLON..........Monday, Jan. 20, noon. Connecting for South and Central America and Mexico.

From San Francisco for Japan and China: Steam-ship CHINA..........Wednesday, March 5, noon.

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA: Steam-ship AUSTRALIA..........Monday, Jan. 20, noon.

For freight or general information apply to Company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage at Company's Ticket Office, No. 257 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.

Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.

CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Saturday, Jan. 25
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thurs., Feb. 6
CITY OF MERIDA..........Saturday, Feb. 8

Steamer leaves New-Orleans Jan. 29 and Feb. 19 for Vera Cruz via Matamoros, Tampico, Tuxpan, connecting with steamer for Havana, New-York, and above ports. F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.

ALGERIA...WED., Jan. 22 | SCYTHIA...WED., Feb. 5
PARTHIA...WED., Jan. 29 | ABYSSINIA..WED., Feb. 12

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for the Fall and Winter months.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and the homeward passages.

CELTIC, Capt. GLEADELL..........Thurs., Jan. 23, 6 A. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY..........Saturday, Feb. 1, noon.
REPUBLIC, Capt. IRVING..........Thursday, Feb. 6, 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st.

NEVADA..........TUESDAY, Jan. 21, 2:30 P. M.
MONTANA..........TUESDAY, Jan. 28, 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN..........TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 3 P. M.
WYOMING..........TUESDAY, Feb. 18, 3 P. M.
NEVADA..........TUESDAY, Feb. 25, 7:30 A. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $55, $65, and $75. INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY. WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE,

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:

STATE OF NEVADA..........Thursday, Jan. 23
STATE OF INDIANA..........Thursday, Jan. 30

First Cabin, $55 to $70, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $100 to $130. Second Cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage at lowest rates.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

NECKAR....Sat., Jan. 25 | MOSEL..........Sat., Feb. 8
WESER....Sat., Feb. 1 | ODER..........Sat., Feb. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin..........$100
Second cabin..........60
Steerage..........30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid Steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30. OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Jan. 25, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Jan. 30, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN..........Saturday, Feb. 8, 6:30 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y. Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

AMERIQUE, DELORD.....Wednesday, Jan. 22, 6:30 A. M.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....Wednesday, Feb. 5, 5:30 P. M.
CANADA, FRANGEUL.....Wednesday, Feb. 19, 3:30 P. M.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passengers apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS, NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Devonia.....Jan. 25, 7 A. M. | Anchoria..........Feb. 8, 6 A. M.
Ethiopia.....Feb. 1, noon. | Bolivia..........Feb. 15, noon.

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.

Castalia.....Jan. 25, 7 A. M. | California.....Feb. 1, noon.

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

HERDER...Thurs., Jan. 23 | CIMBRIA.....Thurs., Feb. 6
GELLERT...Thurs., Jan. 30 | LESSING.....Thurs., Feb. 13

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Jersey City, near Pavonia Ferry.

ROTTERDAM..........Wednesday, Jan. 22
W. A. SCHOLTEN..........Saturday, Feb. 1

Cabin, $65-$70. Intermediate, $45-$50. Steerage, $22.

H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st. FUNCH, EDYE & CO., 27 So. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. L. W. MORRIS, 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

NATIONAL LINE—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R. FOR LONDON, (Victoria Docks:)

Holland, Wed. Jan. 22, 3 P. M. | Canada, Feb. 5, 11:30 A. M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

Egypt, Sat., Feb. 1, 11:30 A. M. | Erin, Sat., Feb. 8, 6:30 A. M.

Cabin, $50 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodation for passengers.

S. S. SARATOGA..........Wednesday, Jan. 22
S. S. NIAGARA..........Saturday, Feb. 1

Tickets issued also for VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

Steam-ship —..........SATURDAY, Jan. 18
Steamer SANTIAGO DE CUBA..........WED., Jan. 29

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 30, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express. Drawing-room cars to Albany and Rochester, and from Albany to Montreal via Saratoga.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with Drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica and Rutland.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with through sleeping car via St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva and Rochester.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and, excepting Saturday night, to Lowville and Watertown.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY

will hereafter be known by its new name, THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping Coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping Coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-table and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R.—8:05 A. M., 12 M., 11:35 P. M. For Newport—8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division—8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 3:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M. For local trains, see time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1879.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night express, daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. Central Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent. ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express train from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:15 and 8 P. M., at Newport. THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

Open from 5:30 A. M. to 12 P. M.

RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry, and connects with cars for South Ferry.

CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.

PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.

CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.

FRANKLIN-ST.

GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City, and connects with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand Street Ferries.

BLEECKER-ST.—Connects with cars for East and West.

EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken, connecting with cars for Christopher and East Tenth Street Ferries.

FOURTEENTH-ST.—Nearest point to Union-square, Wallack's and Lyceum Theatres, Academy of Music, Irving and Tammany Halls, connecting with cars for East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point to Booth's, St. James, and Park Theatres, Grand Opera-house, Gilmore's Garden, and Masonic Temple, and Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.

THIRTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point to Standard Broadway, and Fifth-Avenue Theatres, Aquarium, and San Francisco Minstrels, connecting with cars for Weehawken Ferry.

FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Connects with New-York Transfer Company's cabs, for Grand Central Depot.

FIFTIETH-ST.

FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park, connecting with cars of Belt Line Railroad.

For up-town trains take east-side stations.

For down-town trains take west-side stations.

FARE 10 CENTS.

Except between the hours of 5:30 and 7:30 A. M. and 5 and 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 cents.

WM. R. GARRISON, President. M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after Jan. 13, 1879, Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 4:30 and 8:30 A. M., 1 and 10 P. M.; Sunday, 4:30 A. M. and 10 P. M. For Baltimore, 4 P. M., except Sunday.

Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7:30 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M., daily; 6:40 A. M., 6:20 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore: 6:50 A. M., 3, 3:50, 4:45, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. and 10:10 P. M. From Philadelphia: 4:30, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:50, 6:20, 8:30, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 4:30, 6:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:20, 10:10 P. M.

Ticket offices, No. 526 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Dec. 16, 1878. Express Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows: 4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9, 10, (limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 12:01, 3:45, 3:55, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:45, 3:55, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

STEAM-BOATS.

$1 50 TO BOSTON, VIA THE OLD, RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE.

CONNECTING WITH ALL POINTS EAST. NOT A TRIP MISSED IN SEVEN CONSECUTIVE YEARS.

The elegant steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT leave Pier No. 33 North River, (foot of Jay-st.,) at 4:30 P. M. daily, (except Sundays.)

Special first-class limited ticket, good only on 9:45 A. M. train from Stonington, sold via this line from New-York to Boston for $1 50.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and at Nos. 363 and 397 Broadway, and at Metropolitan and Fifth-Avenue Hotel Ticket Offices.

PROVIDENCE LINE, FOR FREIGHT ONLY. Steamers ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 29 North River, (foot of Warren-st.,) daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M. for Providence direct. Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President. L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent.

ONLY $1 50 TO BOSTON,

VIA

Fall River Line.

Tickets limited and good only on day of sale for continuous passage on steamer and train leaving Fall River the following morning at 5:30, (or on arrival of boat.) Regular tickets at $3, good on any train between Fall River and Boston. Magnificent steamers NEWPORT and OLD COLONY leave New-York daily (Sundays excepted) at 4:30 P. M., from PIER NO. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st. Leave Brooklyn, via "Annex" boat, at 4 P. M. Tickets and state-rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, as the pier, and on steamers. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents. GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 11:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

INSTRUCTION.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The Fall session of the 28th year of this well-appointed Day and Boarding School for young ladies will commence on the 18th of September. For terms, courses of study, &c., circulars will be sent on application to CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal, Nos. 138 and 140 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

RESUMPTION INDEED.—PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, has resumed labor after the brief holiday recess, and is now in prime condition. This is the "leading Business College" of the country, and the most reliable place for those desiring a first-class business education. Address S. S. PACKARD, President.

MISS COMSTOCK, NO. 34 WEST 40TH-st.—Collegiate Department; classes in Greek, Latin, and mathematics, hours from 1 to 3 daily; Miss Comstock will receive applications from date for admission; Greek and general supervision, Mr. T. T. Timayenis.

GARDNER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LAdies and Misses, 4 West 47th-st.—21st year commences Sept. 26, Rev. Dr. & Mrs. C. H. Gardner, Principals.

SPRING SESSION ROCKLAND COLLEGE, Nyack, N. Y., opens Feb. 3. Both sexes. Popular prices. Send for catalogue. W. H. BANNISTER, A. M.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOLS, NO. 13 East 47th-st. and No. 37 West 16th-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss Emily Nelson.

TEACHERS.

THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACHERS' AGENCY is in constant communication with hundreds of the best schools, teachers, tutors, governesses, and special instructors, in the United States and abroad. Its facilities for meeting special educational wants on the part of parents and principals are unsurpassed. Experienced and well-attested graduates of any preferred college are usually at command; also, accomplished governesses of every nationality. Ladies wishing superior musical instruction may secure pupils of Plaidy, Thalberg, Hers, Von Bülow, and other eminent masters abroad, as well as pupils of distinguished American masters. Call on or address Miss M. J. YOUNG, American and Foreign Teachers' Agency, No. 23 Union-square.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PRESENT FIRM OF BROOKS BROTHERS, who have conducted the clothing business at the corner of Broadway and Bond-st., in the City of New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent in consequence of the retirement from business of Mr. DANIEL H. BROOKS. Dated Jan. 18, 1879.

DANIEL H. BROOKS,
JOHN E. BROOKS,
CLARENCE BROOKS.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of conducting the clothing business, under the firm name of BROOKS BROTHERS. Dated Jan. 18, 1879.

JOHN E. BROOKS,
CLARENCE BROOKS,
FRANCIS WAGNER,
JARVIS WELD,
CLARK S. HOPPS,
MATTHIAS S. EUEN,
HIRAM S. ARMSTRONG,
FRANCIS G. LLOYD.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY withdrawn from the firm of W. O. HOFFMANN & CO., of New-York, and HOFFMANN, LEIGNADIER & CO., of Colon, United States Colombia. Dated Jan. 20, 1879.

W. O. HOFFMANN,
C. VON TROTT.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A DIAMOND EAR-RING, SATURDAY evening, while going to Park Theatre by Elevated road to 23d-st., or while returning by 6th-av. horse cars to 47th-st. The finder will be liberally rewarded by calling at No. 45 West 47th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 98 6TH-AV., CORNER 15TH-ST.—A suite of elegantly-furnished front rooms on first floor and large room on third floor to rent, with first-class board; family occupying going South; references required.

FINE SUNNY ROOMS, SUPERIOR BOARD and accommodations, for gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with private French family; Protestant; references. No. 23 West 42d-st.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NO. 333 WEST.—Two large handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly; house and table very desirable; rooms for single gentlemen.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 43, BELOW 14TH-ST.—Well-furnished suite of apartments on parlor floor, with or without private table; terms moderate; references exchanged.

NO. 51 WEST 35TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-SQUARE.—Handsomely-furnished suites of rooms, second and third floors, suitable for families or gentlemen; house and table first class.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 5, NEAR BREVOORT HOUSE.—With board, a handsomely furnished large front room on first floor; also, rooms on second and third floors.

HOME WITH SMALL, QUIET FAMILY, for one or two gentlemen, (or gentleman and wife;) terms secondary; choice of rooms, well furnished; second story; references. No. 233 East 57th-st.

NO. 9 WEST 23D-ST.—FRONT PARLOR AND hall room, sunny exposure, with first-class board; reference.

NO. 21 WEST 36TH-ST.—ELEGANT THIRD floor, (bath, &c.;) private table or without board; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED BACK PARlor, and single room on third floor, with first-class board; moderate terms. No. 46 West 36th-st.

NO. 29 WEST 23D-ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, elegantly and newly furnished, with or without board; reference.

NO. 7 WEST 31ST-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, fourth floor, with or without board; location and house are unexceptionable.

NO. 154 WAVERLEY-PLACE.—HANDSOMEly-furnished rooms; superior board; fire, gas, bath, and closet room; $5 and $6.

A QUIET, PLEASANT HOME CAN BE OBtained, with excellent accommodations, very low; references. No. 275 West 22d-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 353, CORNER 34TH-ST.—Front suite of rooms, with excellent table; terms moderate.

NO. 36 EAST 30TH-ST.—SUITE OF ROOMS; private bath-room, with private table, or without board; rooms for gentlemen, without board; reference.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 134 EAST.—Well-furnished large and single rooms; good table; terms moderate; references.

NO. 34 WEST 14TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished rooms, with bath, &c., en suite or singly, with superior board. First-class references required.

NO. 31 MADISON-AV., OPPOSITE MADISON-SQUARE—Furnished rooms, with or without board.

BOARD WANTED.

FAMILY (THREE ADULTS) DESIRES WELL-furnished connecting rooms, with board, parlor or second floor, above 20th-st., 5d and 6th avs.; references. Address, with moderate terms, PERMANENT, Box No. 215 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET.—NO. 115 EAST 10TH-ST., TO GENTLEmen, without board, two large, well-furnished rooms, with all the modern improvements; private family.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES MATTY and PETER SCHERFFIUS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the second, third, and final general meetings of the creditors of the above-named bankrupts will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the first day of February, 1879, at two o'clock P. M., before Isaac Dayton, Esquire, the Register of said Court in Bankruptcy in charge of the above-entitled matter, pursuant to an order of said Register, for the purposes mentioned in sections 5,092, 5,093, 5,096, 5,099, 5,100, and 5,101 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," that I have filed my final account as Assignee of the estate of said bankrupts with said Register, and that at said meetings I shall apply to the court for a settlement of my said account, and for a discharge from all liability as Assignee aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of said section 5,096.—Dated this 17th day of January, 1879.

ERNST F. BERNHARDT, Assignee, 842 Fifth-av., New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID G. BURTON and GEORGE WATSON, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by the said Burton & Watson, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of February, 1879, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioners should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of January, 1879.

SAM'L H. LYMAN, Clerk.

J. M. Gurrnau, of Counsel, 68 Broadway. ja13-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH BERGER and MARY E. GANS, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Joseph Berger and Mary E. Gans, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of January, 1879, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 26th day of Dec., 1878.

ja6-law3wM* SAM'L H. LYMAN, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS COCKERILL and BERNARD SPAULDING, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Thomas Cockerill, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of February, 1879, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of January, 1879.

ja20-law3wM* SAM'L H. LYMAN, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HOUSTON RUCKER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Houston Rucker, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 18th day of January, A. D. 1879.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

Lewis & Clofton, 40 Wall-st., New-York. Attorney for Bankrupt. ja20-law3w*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CALVIN D. JONES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Calvin D. Jones, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 14th day of January, A. D. 1879. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

Lewis & Clofton, 40 Wall-st., N. Y. City. Attorneys for Bankrupt. ja20-law3w*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JOHN CHARLTON, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the United States Court Rooms, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

ja20-law3wM W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of WILLIAM R. SPEER, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the United States Court Rooms, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

ja13-law3wM* W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 3d day of January, 1879.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of LOUIS R. WOLFF and JULIUS WOLFF, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district. EDWIN WAINRIGHT, Assignee.

ja6-law3wM* 813 Spring-street, New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERsey, ss.: At Jersey City on the 8th day of January, A. D., 1879.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of LEWIS R. SEARS, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, duly adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the U. S. District Court of said district. GEORGE J. BENJAMIN, Assignee, Jersey City, N. J.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERsey, ss.: At Newark, on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1879.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of PETER J. DEMAREST, of Elizabeth, in the County of Union, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.

ja13-law3wM* 762 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 22D-ST. HENRY E. ABBEY..........Lessee and Manager

LIMITED ENGAGEMENT OF MR. JOHN E.

OWENS

Commencing MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 20. Dion Boucicault's dramatization of Dickens' charming story, (for the first time in 13 years,)

DOT

Or, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.

Produced with ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, by Mr. George Heister and assistants, and the following POWERFUL CAST:

Caleb Plummer..........Mr. John E. Owens
John Peerybingle..........Mr. C. W. Couldock
Tackleton..........Mr. J. C. Padgett
Edward Plummer..........Mr. H. S. Duffield
Dot..........Miss Minnie Palmer
Tilly Slowboy..........Miss Ada Gilman
Bertha, (the blind girl,)..........Miss Sara Stevens
May Fielding..........Miss Josephine Baker
Mrs. Fielding..........Mrs. J. W. Brutone

Incidental to the Fairy Scene in the First Act, Mlle. SOHLKE will give a shadow dance.

Every evening at 8. Saturday Matinée at 2.

THE KING OF CARNIVAL IS COMING!

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1879, GRAND CARNIVAL BALL of the CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE.

The success of the Hippodrome of Paris during the Exposition of 1878.

A 1 HEURE: LA DANSE DES ANTIPODES, Excentrique et Comique, Dansée sur les mains et les jambes en l'air, par M. CARRON et des Artistes venus exprès de Paris.

A 2 HEURES: LE GRAND QUADRILLE EQUESTRE, DES CHEVALIERS KOSKILAKOSKI. Dansé par la troupe GODINKI, engagée pour cette fête seulement.

A 3 HEURES: CAMARGO, LA GRANDE NOUVEAUTÉ PARISIENNE. Quadrille joyeux de Charles Lecocq. Costumes by L. KLUEBER & L. PETRILLIO, No. 4 Union-square.

Tickets and boxes sold at Rullman's, No. 111 Broadway; Hotel Brunswick, Fifth-Avenue Hotel, Delmonico's, 5th-av. and 26th-st.; Cogniat's, No. 27 East 14th-st., and A. Fleurand, No. 18 Ann-st.

THE CHARITY BALL

OF 1879 WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON MONDAY, FEB. 10, UNDER THE USUAL MANAGEMENT.

Boxes are in charge of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, No. 73 East 34th-st., and Mrs. R. H. L. Townsend, at No. 171 Madison-av.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Mr. D. H. HARKINS..........Sole Director

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 25, D'Arrange's successful comedy,

DR. CLYDE. DR. CLYDE. DR. CLYDE.

Box office open for sale of seats to-day.

CHICKERING HALL. LANZER.

Mr. CARL LANZER, (the Popular Violinist,) TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, at 8 o'clock. Miss FANNIE GOODWIN. Mr. M. ARBUCKLE. Grand Orchestra. Mozart Musical Union. Conductor..........Mr. WM. BIELE. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seat, $1.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Academy may be hired for Balls, Concerts, Lectures, &c., during the present season, on favorable terms, the stockholders for those occasions having waived their privileges to entrance and seats. Apply to the SECRETARY, at the Academy.

NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE.

MONDAY, Jan. 20, and during the week, OLIVER DOUD BYRON In his great California success of BEN McCULLOUGH. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 P. M.

MASONIC HALL, CORNER 23D-ST. AND 6TH-AV. POSITIVELY the LAST DAY BUT FIVE. Gen. TOM THUMB and WIFE, Major NEWELL, and AMY REED, every afternoon at 3; evening at 8 o'clock. FUN! FUN! THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY. Admission, only 25c.; children under 10 years, 15c.

THEATRE COMIQUE, NO. 514 BROADWAY. THE HIT OF THE SEASON and Sensation of the Day, MULLIGAN GUARD BALL. *Don't fail to see the GREAT CONSTERNATION SCENE,* HARRIGAN and HART.

DR. JOHN LORD, AT CHICKERING HALL, TUESDAY, AT 11, ON AMBROSE OF MILAN.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY against BRIDGET McNIFF, individually and as Administratrix of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits which were of James McNiff, deceased; Rosanna Cafferty, and Patrick Cafferty, her husband; Anna Williams, and Caleb Williams, her husband; Frank Williamson, John Williamson, Francis Carlin, Hugh Carlin, Mary Ann Wilson, and James Wilson, her husband; James McNiff, Mary McNiff, Ellen McNiff, Rosanna McNiff, Margaret McNiff, Mary McCarten, and James McCarten, her husband; Mary Ann Hunter, and Washington Hunter, her husband; Andrew Prior, Catharine Prior, Lizzie Murray, John Godey, Arnold Frank, Thomas McNulty, Michael Strauh, Michael Macklin.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 23d, 1878. FLANAGAN & BRIGHT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau-street, New-York City.

To the defendants Rosanna Cafferty, Patrick Cafferty, Mary McNiff, Ellen McNiff, Anna Williams, Caleb Williams, Mary Ann Wilson, James Wilson, Mary Ann Hunter, Washington Hunter, John Williamson, Francis Carlin, Hugh Carlin, Andrew Prior, Catharine Prior, Frank Williamson, Mary McCarten, and James McCarten:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable George C. Barrett, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 17th day of January, 1879, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said City. FLANAGAN & BRIGHT.

ja20-law6wM Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—PLACE of trial, City and County of New-York.—ISABELLA STEWART and WILLIAM BRITTON, as Executors of the last will and testament of Alexander Britton, deceased, plaintiffs, against NORRIS A. PHELPS, Sophia C. Ritchie, formerly Sophia C. Barr, and widow of William A. Barr, deceased; Thomas Barr, Loren G. Barr, Elizabeth D. Barr, Thomas J. Barr, as guardian of the person and estate of the said Thomas, Loren G., and Elizabeth D. Barr; Sophia C. Ritchie, formerly Sophia C. Barr, as Administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of William A. Barr, deceased; Benjamin Loerburner, Clara Falkenberg, and Solomon Steinfeld, defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 21st, 1878. ASAHEL S. LEVY, Plaintiffs' Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 10 Wall street, New-York City.

To the defendants Norris A. Phelps, Sophia C. Ritchie, formerly Sophia C. Barr, and widow of William A. Barr, deceased; Thomas Barr, Loren G. Barr, Elizabeth D. Barr, and Sophia C. Ritchie, formerly Sophia C. Barr, as Administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of William A. Barr, deceased: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. George C. Barrett, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated January 18th, 1879, and filed, with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in said City.—Dated New-York, January 18, 1879. ASAHEL S. LEVY, Att'y for Plaintiffs, Office and Post Office address, ja20-law6wM* No. 10 Wall-street, New-York City.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY and County of New-York.—CHRISTIAN VON HESSE, plaintiff, against JAMES W. OGDEN, Jr., Farrand Parker, Edson P. Gilson, Henry Dewey, John Dempsey, Eliza Finkenaur, Frances A. Shaller, William Finkenaur, and Mary, his wife, George W. Finkenaur, Eugene Finkenaur, defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 11th, 1878. WM. BRUORTON, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office, No. 206 Broadway, New-York City. Post Office address, No. 206 Broadway, New-York City.

To the defendants, Farrand Parker, Edson P. Gilson, Henry Dewey, and Frances A. Shaller: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. George C. Barrett, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the ninth day of January, 1879, and filed with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York.

WM. BRUORTON, Plaintiff's Attorney, j13-law6wM* 206 Broadway, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ELLEN RIDEOUT, plaintiff, against JUSTIN RIDEOUT, defendant.—Summons.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, December 13th, 1878.

CHITTENDEN & HUBBARD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 11 Pine-street, New-York City.

To the defendant, Justin Rideout: The foregoing summons is served upon you without the State of New-York, pursuant to an order of Hon. George C. Barrett, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 9th day of January, 1879, and filed, with the complaint, on the 9th day of January, 1879, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in the said City and County.—Dated New-York, January 9th, 1879.

CHITTENDEN & HUBBARD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York City. ja13-law6wM*

AMUSEMENTS.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.

SKATING. SKATING.

THE LARGEST RINK OF ICE ARTIFICIALLY MADE IN THE WORLD.

SPACE FOR ONE THOUSAND SKATERS.

MUSIC BY GILMORE'S SERENADE BAND.

Mr. FRANK SWIFT, CHAMPION SKATER OF THE WORLD, will be in attendance during the day to give lessons to ladies and children, and in the evening, assisted by a number of experts, will give exhibitions of fancy skating.

The latest patterns of skates can be rented in the building.

Admission, 50 cents; children half price.

Coupon tickets at a reduction.

Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. AIDA.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON. THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, JAN. 20, Positively last night of Verdi's grand opera, AIDA. AIDA. AIDA. MISS KELLOGG, MISS CARY, GRAFF, PANTALEONI, GOTTSCHALK, CONLY. INCREASED CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA. MILITARY BAND. Ballet Divertissement by the MENZELI SISTERS. MUSICAL DIRECTOR..........S. BEHRENS.

TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) Jan. 21, only night of FAUST. First appearance of Miss MARIA LITTA as MARGHERITA. MISS CARY..........SIEBEL. ADAMS, CAUFFMAN, CONLY.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22, last night of CARMEN. Miss KELLOGG in her great rôle of CARMEN.

THURSDAY, Jan. 23, first appearance of the distinguished prima donna, Mlle. ILMA DE MURSKA, Who will appear as LEONORA in IL TROVATORE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 24, last night of the season, with a grand gala performance of MIGNON.

Miss KELLOGG as Mignon. | Mlle. DE MURSKA as Filina. | Miss CARY as Federico.

SATURDAY, Grand Farewell Matinée. AIDA.

POPULAR PRICES. Seats can now be secured at box-office, Pond's music store, No. 25 Union-square, No. 111 Broadway, and at the principal hotels.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. ILMA DE MURSKA.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.—Max Strakosch is gratified in making the announcement that he has succeeded in making an arrangement for the appearance of MLLE. ILMA DE MURSKA, the Hungarian nightingale, who will make her only appearance in New-York as LEONORA in IL TROVATORE.

STANDARD THEATRE.

Electric Success. Electric Success.

Of Sullivan and Gilbert's original comic opera H. M. S. PINAFORE. H. M. S. PINAFORE. H. M. S. PINAFORE. H. M. S. PINAFORE.

"A Grand Performance."

Preceded at 8 by the Charming Comedietta MY UNCLE'S WILL.

A great cast, superb costumes and scenery, a full chorus of 40 voices, and enlarged orchestra. BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER. ELECTRIC SUCCESS of the new American Play entitled

The Banker's Daughter.

EVERY EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 10 MINUTES BEFORE 2.

WALLACK'S. Open 7:30. Begins at 8. EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

OURS.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, C. F. COGHLAN, JOHN GILBERT, E. M. HOLLAND, C. ROCKWELL, W. J. LEONARD, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, Miss STELLA BONIFACE.

BROADWAY THEATRE. CORNER 30TH-ST. EDGAR & FULTON..........Lessees and Managers

AN ASSURED SUCCESS. THE LINGARDS......in......LES FOURCHAMBAULT. Other characters by Messrs. Joseph Wheelock, O. H. *Barr, W. H. Crompton, Mmes. Carhart and LeClair.* MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. MONDAY, the 27th, Metropolitan début of Mr. GEORGE EDGAR, and grand production of KING LEAR, with striking new scenery and special cast.

THE AQUARIUM. BROADWAY & 35TH-ST.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF CINDERELLA. CINDERELLA. MONSIEUR OSCAR and his THOROUGHBRED KENTUCKY HORSES. COMIC TRICK MULE HUCKLEBERRY. Mr. CHARLES SEELY and his UNTAMED STEED BLACK BESS. DAILY AT 2:30 AND 8 O'CLOCK P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS | OPERA-HOUSE B'way & 29th-st.

First appearance of the great SAM DEVERE, in all his original specialties. Thirty artists in new songs, solos, &c. Matinée SATURDAY at 2. Seats secured.

ENGLISH GLEE CLUB, ASSISTED BY MISS IDA W. HUBBELL and Miss FINCH—CHICKERING HALL, Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 22, at 2:30 o'clock. Reserved seats, $1, now ready at Schuberth's, No. 23 Union-square. GEORGE E. AIKEN, Manager.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE WOMAN'S UNION MISSIONARY SOciety will hold its eighteenth anniversary on Tuesday, Jan. 21, at 2 o'clock, in the Second Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Arthur Crosby, Pastor,) corner of Fulton and Clinton sts., Brooklyn. Addresses by Missionaries of the society, Misses Brittan, Guthrie, and Ward. A general meeting will be held in the evening, in the same place, at 7:30 o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Mr. Ballagh, of Japan, and Dr. John Scudder, of India.

BILLIARDS.

GRAND INTERNATIONAL BILLIARD TOURnament for the Championship of the World, at Cooper Institute, commencing MONDAY, Jan. 20. One game to be played each afternoon and evening (Saturdays excepted) at 2 and 8 P. M. The games to be played on a 5x10 J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co.'s tables. The first game, MONDAY EVENING, at 8 P. M. A. GARNIER vs. J. SCHAEFER. Admission, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1; no charge for ladies accompanied by gentlemen.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

WE MANUFACTURE IN THE LATEST STYLES, FINE

Pleasure Carriages,

Which we warrant to be first-class, and guarantee to please in every particular those who may favor us with their orders.

H. KILLAM & CO.,

NO. 47 CHESTNUT-STREET, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

FOR SALE—BAY HORSE, 16½ HANDS, 6 YEARS old, sound and kind; suit coupe, coach, or family use. Bay horse, 16 hands, 7 years old, fast traveller. Top side-spring buggy; suit collector, harness, &c. Call at No. 407 West 52d-st.

MUSICAL.

EXTRAORDINARY OFFER FOR JANUARY.—SPLENDID ORGANS, $65, $90; 2 sets reeds, $50; 1 do., $40; 1 do., $35. 7-oct., all ROSEWOOD PIANOS, $130; 7 1-3 do., $140; ALL ROUND CORNERS do., $175 CASH, $20 CASH and $6 MONTHLY will buy NEW PIANOS, $10 CASH and $4 MONTHLY, NEW ORGANS, WARRANTED. Music half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, 40 East 14th-st.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING AND DEPORTMENT, No. 681 Fifth-avenue.

NOW OPEN. FOR TERMS, SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

NOTICE.—An extra class for children (beginners and others) will commence on Monday, Jan. 6, to meet on Mondays and Thursdays, from 3:30 to 5:30 P. M.

DE GARMO'S DANCE OF SOCIETY. Second edition. Revised and enlarged. Cloth bound, $1 25; paper covers, 75 cents. Address DE GARMO'S ACADEMY, 578 5th-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STOCKS, PATENTS, FINE MACHINERY, special tools and sewing-machines, of Cole's Universal Feed Sewing-machine Company, at auction, Jan. 21. Can be seen at No. 416 West 14th-st. Send for catalogue.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD PAYING silk manufacturing business. Address, with references, Box No. 2,660 New-York Post Office.

SENSATION VS. STAGNATION

TALMAGE FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

PAUL AS A SENSATIONALIST—RELIGION AND SOMNOLENCE COMICALLY CONSIDERED—VISITING THE SLUMS A COMMON PRACTICE AMONG MINISTERS.

On Mr. Talmage's table yesterday was a large cross of camellias, tube roses, roses of various colors, and forget-me-nots, set in a broad, brown wicker base, filled with ferns and smilax. Across its horizontal arm were the words, "Help For All." Mr. Talmage's text was Acts xix., 23: "There arose no small stir about that way." The stir, he said, was made by Paul, who was upsetting everything by his sermons. The people of Ephesus had brought out about $9,000 worth of bad books, and had made a bonfire of them, in answer to his appeals. He had spoiled the business of selling medallions of Diana, and the merchants had held an indignation meeting, and had resolved that this thing must stop. Everybody was wondering what he would do next. Never before, nor since, had there been such a sensation. "What is a sensation?" asked the speaker. "Webster defines it as an excited state of thought or feeling, and I can't see anything more valuable; but as the word 'conservatism' has been twisted from its noble sense to mean stupid do-nothingism, so the word 'sensation' has been twisted to mean everything erratic and reprehensible. No one ever accomplished any good in Church or State without making a sensation. Sensation is life; stagnation is death. When I am called a sensationalist I take it as a compliment. [Laughter.] I have often wished it were more true. God helping me, I will make it more true. [Applause.] When I was a layman and in the pews, I noticed that religion was associated with dullness. When a Governor is to be nominated or financial questions are to be discussed, the people are all awake; but when Christ is to be crowned or the eternal wealth or pauperization of the soul are the topics, everybody is somnolent. I noticed that there was something radically wrong with the Church. We all remember how, in our boyhood days, we made use of every art to remain awake in church. We ate caraway-seeds [laughter] and cloves, and held one foot up until it was numb, [renewed laughter] and pinched ourselves until we were black and blue, or received a stimulus from a big brother who stuck a pin into us, [great laughter] or a look from an elder sister that made us sink into the ground in shame at our lack of self-abnegation. Then we looked up at the deacon's pew and saw the seven sleepers [roars of laughter] who had lost their hold after the second head, and thought there must still be some chance for us when such good men gave way. [Renewed laughter.] I venture to say that there is more sleeping done in churches than in any other buildings on the face of the earth. [Laughter.] They are the great dormitories of civilization. [Renewed laughter.] Men who are troubled with insomnia at home come to church and enjoy refreshing slumber. What chloral and anodynes cannot do the long sermon and prayer accomplishes. [Laughter.] When the minister drawls out 'Now, to be brief, eighteenthly,' men put their heads down upon the fronts of their pews and pretend to be overcome with emotion, when the truth is they cannot remain awake any longer." [Great laughter.]

Here Mr. Talmage told the familiar story of the sleepy Scotchman who, being advised by his minister from the pulpit to take a pinch of snuff, retorted that the snuff would be better in the sermon. This sentiment was received with an astonishing outburst of hand-clapping and stamping of feet that lasted several seconds. The speaker continued: "With all the artillery of heaven at hand, why should not a minister be able to keep his hearers awake? What would be thought of a man at a banquet who should take his watch out every few minutes to see how soon he might stop eating meringue pie? [Laughter.] Yet church services are a banquet of the highest order. I have no patience when I see them all made up of napkin-ring and finger-bowl, with nothing to satisfy the appetites of the guests. I say to young men preparing for the ministry, if you want audiences, make a stir. What do the general public care about the conventionalities of religion or about the sesquipedalian words with which some ministers crawl through the services? They do know, though, that the chief anxiety of such is lest they may look at the wrong place in the notes of their sermons. [Laughter.] They know, too, that that soap-lock has been carefully prepared to fall down upon the brow at the proper time, so that it may be brushed away with the diamonded hand. Their chief anxiety at the moment is probably to learn how to pay a $500 note with $200 of money. [Laughter.] I went to a church once where the sermon was beautiful, the singing was beautiful, the interior was beautiful, the minister was beautiful, everything was beautiful, [laughter,] but somnolence took such possession of me that, although I fought hard against it, it was of no use, and I put my head down on the front of the pew and had one of the most refreshing slumbers of my life. [Laughter.] I committed no sin. That man in the pulpit with his posies and didactics heavy as lead was the criminal. That is why congregations are slim. A few come to church because it was eternally decreed that they would come, [laughter,] but the majority would as soon accept an invitation to a reception in an ice-house or the vault of a cemetery. The battle to be fought in the cause of religion is one of sensation against stagnation. Let the Church wake up! It is high time the cavalry was sent for; the big guns have got stuck in the mud. [Laughter.]

"It has been one of my resolutions, God helping me, never to be dull. Sometimes one can't help being dull on account of illness, or lack of ventilation, or some similar cause. The reason ministers are generally such heartless critics is that, on account of their sedentary life, they are victims of indigestion. When I was a religious editor, and a book came that I thought ought to be cut to pieces, I always handed it to the clerical assistant who had the worst dyspepsia, and it was cut to pieces invariably. [Laughter.] There is nothing that is available in the parlor or on the platform that is not appropriate to the pulpit. I intend one of these days to preach a sermon on the sarcasm of the Bible. It is full of it. If a preacher says something specially intended to make people laugh he is reprehensible, but if what he says is so true that they cannot help laughing, that is another thing. A minister should ransack everything. If he can't get anything better than two flints, let him strike them together so sharply that they will give out fire. During the last war I was Chaplain for a few weeks in a Pennsylvania regiment. One day I was told that a cavalryman lay dying in a barn four or five miles away, and I went to see if I could be of any service to him. He asked me to take his horse, which was suffering from lack of attention, and his equipments to Hagerstown. I consented, but I had no notion of the job I was undertaking. I carried a heavy sword and a carbine and a haversack and many other things of which I know not the name. I was so heavily loaded that I was obliged to go at a slow walk, holding on to the pommel of the McClellan saddle. About half way the girth broke, and I went off. [Laughter.] I had a nice time getting the traps together again. There were many stragglers from the Confederate Army in the woods along the route, but they did not seem to be affrighted at my warlike appearance. [Laughter.] When I arrived at head-quarters, and the boys gave three cheers for the minister who had been brave enough to capture a horse, I am afraid my embarrassment exceeded my exhilaration. [Renewed laughter.] Some of us ministers travel in the same style. We are so overloaded that we are afraid of dropping something at every step, and we hold on like grim death. We forget that David slew the Giant Goliath with a sling. I believe that on the day of eternity some backwoods minister, who never had three months' education in his life, will be found to have done more for the race than we whose manifold bands and surplices are not enough to keep us from freezing to death in an ecclesiasticism twenty degrees below zero. [Laughter.]

"I have always tried to avoid explaining to you what I did not understand myself. I believe that there are three persons in one God, and that Christ had a divine and human nature, but I cannot explain how it is, and I won't try to. During the first years of my ministry I did try, but I found the greatest difficulty in the task. Sometimes, when I had finished and was consoling myself with the hope that my hearers understood what I was saying better than I did, some plain man at the foot of the pulpit would ask me a question that would throw me into the greatest confusion, and I would have to tell him, 'I'll see you some other time.' [Great laughter.] There was a great fire in my house the other day. I burned up 500 manuscript sermons. [Laughter.] When I began preaching, I used to write out every word I was going to say, and these were the results. They contained explanations of all the mysteries of religion and of the doctrine of election that were about as clear as a Scotch mist or a San Francisco fog. [Laughter.] But I thought, as they lay in the grate, that there was more warmth in them than ever before. There is nothing in romance so enchanting as religion if we look at it fairly, but if we place it upon the dissecting table and rip its heart out, we make it loathsome and a corpse.

"It has always been my resolution to smite sin, reckless of the consequences. The reason it flourishes is that it is not called by its right name. Ministers should be artillerists, and should let others provide the ambulances. The reason my sermons make a stir is that they are true. If you fire a stone at a lot of dogs on a common, which one is it that howls? The one that is hit. [Laughter.] It is a bad sign of the times that so many ministers can be made to shut up. You might as well try to stop the yellow fever by saying nothing about it. When I began to preach about the vices of the great cities, I went in person to see what they were. Some people thought I should have stopped on Brooklyn Heights, loaded my gun with blank cartridge, pointed it at the Fourth Ward, New-York, shut my eyes, turned my head back, pulled the trigger, and made for Bushwick. [Great laughter.] Because I didn't, many ministers became frantic. From what my dear brethren said, it would be thought that I was the first minister that ever penetrated the slums. I could name some of the best evangelists of the two cities who preceded me. The Police who took me around told me they had taken them, too. [Roars of laughter.] I could make a big disturbance in some congregations if I wanted to tell tales, but I won't. [Renewed laughter.] The difference between us has been that they said nothing about what they saw, while I told my people everything, and uttered a warning to young men to look out. The bar of God will decide which was the best plan. Some years ago I preached a series of sermons on the average American theatre. Afterward I was told that I had talked of theatres as they existed 300 years ago. If I recur to the subject, I will go the rounds and see for myself. I have done looking through other peoples' spectacles. [Laughter.] God has given me a pair of good eyes, and I am going to use them.

"I have always sought the most startling and arousing themes I could find, and I will always do so. Where sensation is the plaintiff, and stagnation the defendant, I will always be found acting as attorney for the plaintiff. [Laughter.] I have tried to preach sermons that would not leave my hearers in the lurch. We don't want a religion that will take us smoothly over the few miles of road on this earth, and then put us out on the snow-bank of the grave. You will bear witness that, during the past 10 years, I have preached Christ, and have not hidden any of the old truths."

SKATING AT GILMORE'S GARDEN.

THE PLACE TRANSFORMED INTO AN IMMENSE RINK.

Of the long list of transformation scenes witnessed in Gilmore's Garden since its erection as the Hippodrome, and including those necessary to prepare it for circuses, Gospel meetings, wrestling matches, flower shows, dog shows, concerts, balls, receptions, walking matches, shooting exhibitions, lacrosse matches, athletic tournaments, temperance meetings, and the hundred and one uses to which it has been put, none has been so complete and wonderful as that exhibited there at present. The vast arena has become a skating-rink, and is now the bed of a frozen lake, covering 18,000 square feet and having a surface like glass. No snow can interfere with the pleasure of the skaters here, and no warm weather can take away their ice, which is artificial, and is made by a process that is as effective when the ice outside is melting and snow is becoming slush as when the mercury stands many degrees below zero. From the outer walls of the Garden all traces of circus, walking match and athletic games have disappeared, and they are now covered by thousands of posters displaying the well-known sign of the red ball that so gladdens the hearts of skaters.

To effect this change a vast amount of labor has been necessary. First, the great heaters had to be removed and the racing tracks leveled. Then the whole of the vast space had to be floored over, and in the centre, where the rink now is, the floor was laid very carefully of narrow strips closely jointed. This portion of the floor, 260 feet long by 70 feet wide, was inclosed until it resembled a gigantic box. Then the floor was covered with water-proof roofing material, and over it all a vast system of 1-inch iron pipes were laid four inches apart, like a great gridiron. A line of 6-inch feed-pipes, with which the smaller pipes were connected, were placed around three sides of the inclosure and about a foot above its surface. In all, 10 miles of pipe were laid and jointed. In the meantime a huge tank 260 feet long, and capable of holding 5,000 gallons of freezing mixture, had been built beneath the northern gallery, and a steam pump of the largest size had been placed in position at the north-east corner of the lake. Of the freezing mixture, all that is apparent is salt and broken ice. On Friday the water was turned on and the freezing was begun; but so much water on so warm a floor was not to be easily frozen, and the work progressed slowly. All Friday night the men worked, and on Saturday hundreds of barrels of snow were carried in from the outside and mixed with the water, that the skating surface might be prepared more quickly. The work on Saturday was somewhat delayed by the men who were attempting to remove the great sounding-board that used to hang above the band-stand in the middle of the garden. By carelessness they allowed this unwieldly bulk to fall from its position directly into the centre of the rink, where it was shattered. It was some time before the wreck was cleared away, and it was discovered that none of the pipes on which it had fallen were broken. On Saturday afternoon one end of the rink was finished, and Mr. Frank Swift, the champion skater of America, who was watching the formation of the lake, put on his skates and was the first person to try it. He pronounced the ice capital, very hard, and as fine as any on which he had ever skated. Yesterday afternoon ice had been formed over the entire surface, and it only remained to flood the rink several times to a slight depth, allow it to freeze, and turn it over to the skaters. This morning the new rink will be thrown open to the public. One of the chief advantages claimed by the projectors of this enterprise is that the ice will not be affected by the temperature of the air, and they intend keeping the temperature of the Garden up to 60° all the time, so that spectators may sit in comfort and watch the skaters. Gilmore's Band is to furnish music afternoons and evenings, and Frank Swift and other experts are to be constantly on hand to give exhibitions and instruction in fancy skating. At night, in addition to the arches of colored lights with which the place is already provided, it will be illuminated by two electric lights. The ice in this rink is the largest single sheet ever formed artificially, the one most nearly approaching it in size having been one in England containing 5,000 square feet, formed by the same process.

THE DEATH OF WILLIAM J. CADMUS.

PROBABLY NEITHER ACCIDENTAL NOR SELF-SOUGHT—AN INQUEST TO BE HELD.

There are circumstances surrounding the discovery of the body of William J. Cadmus, at Communipaw, N. J., which cannot be explained easily upon the theory that his death was either accidental or self-sought. The Police incorrectly stated Saturday night that the body had been taken from the waters of the Bay. The remains were found near Jerolemon's boat-house, on the Communipaw shore. The dead man lay over a log, his face being in the water, and his feet on the snow. The condition of the snow shows clearly enough that, since the snow fall, the tide had not risen at that point more than three inches. This fact disposes at once of the theory of Mr. Cadmus having fallen overboard from a boat, and his body having been washed to the shore. Nor is there any evidence that he walked to the place where the corpse lay. The boy who discovered the body says there was not a foot-print in the snow leading to the spot. It has been surmised that he may have walked close to the river front and fallen in the water, but the discovery of his hat on the unbroken crust of the snow, 100 feet from where he lay, would not seem to bear out that supposition. The absence of any marks on his body of such violence as might have caused death, militates against the theory that he was murdered, but it is thought possible that he may have been struck with a sand-club, or that poison may have been put in some liquor drunk by him; that, having been killed and robbed on this side of the river, he was taken over the water in a boat and thrown where his body was found. He never went from home with less than from $50 to $100 in his pockets. When the body was discovered only 14 cents in money was found on it. Mr. Cadmus' gold watch, worth $250, is also missing. It is known that he purchased a return ticket from New-York, which was not found in his pockets.

The body was removed to his home at Bayonne on Saturday. The County Physician, who made a post-mortem examination, has ordered Coroner Paralow to hold an inquest. The Coroner says that when he visited Bayonne yesterday, he found a slight depression in the forehead above the nose, and a discoloration above the right eye is visible. A sand-club, if used, would not have left any specially vivid marks upon the body.

Mr. Cadmus was a very highly respected resident of Bayonne. He was one of a numerous family of the same name living in that city. He was also a relative of Chief of Police Van Buskirk, and of Acting Capt. Simmons, of the Jersey City Police force. For years he has done no business except to collect the interest upon his money, which is all invested in mortgages. The value of the property left by him is estimated at $100,000.

ASSAULT ON AN EDITOR DENOUNCED.

The Germans and Swiss of Paterson are greatly excited over the recent assault by Jacob Horandt and his son upon Otto Stutsbach, editor of the *Passaic County Journal*. About 100 Swiss, employed under Horandt in Pelgram & Meyer's silk-mill, published a long card a few days ago in the *Paterson Volksfreund*, a rival German paper, in which they denounced Stutsbach in the most emphatic phrases of Vaterland, and boldly justified Horandt for chastising him. Yesterday afternoon a German mass-meeting was held at Germania Hall, under the auspices of Stutsbach's friends, to denounce the assault, and to induce the present Grand Jury to find an indictment against the assailants. The meeting was a large and earnest one, and listened to speeches by several eloquent Germans, one of whom compared Horandt to Bismarck in his rough efforts to squelch the freedom of the press. The principal speaker was George Winters, of this City; the other speakers were Messrs. Walding, Kopp and Hoffmann, of Paterson. Mr. Kopp presided. Resolutions were adopted requesting the Grand Jury "to thoroughly investigate the assault, and to mete out justice to Horandt and his son for their dastardly attack," and also requesting the Judges of the courts to punish the accused in the event of their conviction. It was also decided to have these resolutions circulated for signatures before presentation to the Grand Jury and the Judges.

IDENTIFYING A SUICIDE'S REMAINS.

A well-dressed woman yesterday called at the Police Head-quarters, Stapleton, and made inquiries about the unknown man who committed suicide on Friday evening by jumping from the Staten Island ferry-boat Westfield. She was shown an account-book that was found on the boat, and immediately recognized it as having belonged to her husband. She said the latter had been book-keeper for a firm in this City, and had been very much troubled of late owing to the discovery of a deficiency in his accounts which he was unable to make good. She also said that on Friday evening she and the firm by whom her husband was employed, had each received a letter from her husband in which the writer stated that when the letters would be received his body would be at the bottom of the East River. She refused to give her name or that of her husband, who, she said, was 57 years old.

A PEDESTRIAN FAILS IN HIS TASK.

Benjamin W. Fowler started last Monday to walk 400 miles in six days, at Caroas Hall, Flushing. At midnight on Saturday he had covered 311 miles. As it was impossible for him to complete the task within the required time, which expired at noon yesterday, he was taken from the track by his backers.

REMOVING ICE AND SNOW.

CLEANING THE MAIN THOROUGHFARES.

SIXTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY MEN AND MANY HORSES AND CARTS AT WORK ON BROADWAY AND PARK-ROW—HOW THE WORK WAS PLANNED AND ACCOMPLISHED.

A vigorous attempt to clear the principal thoroughfares of the City from the snow, which, since the last storm, has so greatly impeded traffic, was begun at an early hour yesterday morning by the Street-cleaning Bureau, and the work will be kept up from day to day until the greater part of the snow is removed, unless a warm rain sets in, and thus saves the department the labor and the City Treasury a heavy cost. The experience gained in the Winter of 1877, when the bureau met with its first great snow-cleaning difficulty, was not thrown away upon its officers, and the storm had not ceased on Thursday before Commissioner Nichols and Inspector Gunner were preparing a system by which the greatest number of streets could be cleaned in the shortest time. Their plan was not perfected until Friday night, and, in the meantime, the regular carts of the bureau were kept employed in removing the snow from some of the worst-blockaded streets, and on Saturday afternoon and evening did good service in Wall-street. There are only 80 carts, but it was determined to press into the work some 500 ash-carts and a sufficient force of laborers to work them to advantage. Permission to dump the snow from convenient piers on each river had to be obtained, and therefore the Police Captains of the various precincts were directed to see the lessees of the piers required. This being done, 10 piers on the North and 16 on the East River were selected, all being below Twenty-sixth-street, and then 300 Italians, with several of their number to act as foremen, were hired in one lot from an agent, and all was ready. The plan arranged comprised an attack first upon Broadway, from the Battery to Twenty-sixth-street and Park and Tryon rows, and then on certain of the side streets. Broadway and Park and Tryon rows were laid out into three divisions. That from the Battery to Chambers-street was in charge of Capt. Hedden, the neighborhood of the newspaper offices was given to Roundsman Stevens, and from Chambers-street to Twenty-sixth-street was supervised by Deputy Inspector Plunkett; Commissioner Nichols and Inspector Gunner had general command, and with them were 40 officers of the Street-cleaning Bureau. The divisions were subdivided into sections of three blocks, and on each of these was placed an officer, whose duty it was to see that the men kept at work and that each cartman was given a ticket for every load he took to the river.

These preliminaries being arranged, the force moved at 6:30 yesterday morning. It comprised 600 carts and their drivers, 700 regular street-sweepers of the department, the 300 Italians and the officers, or 1,650 men in all. So well had the plans been arranged that the driver of each cart and every laborer knew the night before just where he was to report in the morning, and Capt. Hedden at the corner of Fulton-street, Roundsman Stevens in front of the TIMES Building, and Deputy Inspector Plunkett at the corner of Bond-street and Broadway, all had their gangs at work before 7 o'clock. The only men not permanently attached were the Italians, and these were taken from section to section, as one was found where the regular force met with extraordinary difficulties, or more snow than at other points. Every man at first worked with a will, and the carts were rapidly dispatched well loaded, but by noon the novelty flagged, and the men became somewhat weary of incessant shoveling and picking. The horses also soon tired out with drawing the carts through the side streets, deep with snow, and the brief rest at dinner-time was gladly hailed. All had been notified to bring food with them, and the horses were fed from nose-bags. Not a man was allowed to leave the work. At 3 o'clock Roundsman Stevens finished his section, having made a clean job of it, and deposited in the rivers 718 loads of snow. To do this he had 33 carts and drivers and 47 laborers. He and his men were then sent up to aid Deputy Inspector Plunkett. The work on Broadway was not as cleanly done as Tryon-row, as the snow had been packed into ice by travel, and the amount was much greater, owing to its falling from the buildings on both sides of the street. It was therefore only possible to remove the great piles on the sides and skim the surface as far as possible down toward the pavement, but in many places the ice loosened easily, and parts of Broadway were, therefore, well cleaned. In the lower sections the carts had short distances to go to the rivers, and 20 trips by each were made; but further up town the journeys were longer, and 12 trips was the average. The number of loads to each cart was regulated by the distance traveled, and cart, horse, and driver were paid $3 for a so-called day's work, and for additional loads an extra sum was paid. The men were allowed $1 60 for eight hours' work and also allowance for extra time, so that some of them made from $1 75 to $2, according to the time they remained at work. As a general rule they worked well, but toward evening they were almost exhausted and dropped off one by one until the work had to cease for want of laborers. The sidewalks of Broadway were lined throughout the day with crowds of sight-seers, who watched the movements of the force with interest and frequently disturbed the men by asking them all sorts of questions. One gentleman in particular became quite indignant because one of the laborers refused to answer his questions, but was appeased upon being told by the foreman, who remarked to the offending man, "He Italian, he speakee no English." The Italians worked on the co-operative plan, all sharing alike, and thus they responded cheerfully to the orders of their foremen, in whose extra pay of $2 they would have a share. When darkness set in, Broadway from the Battery to Fourteenth-street was fairly clear of the snow heaps at the sides and much of the snow on the pavement, but it will require another going over to be said to be thoroughly clear. Owing to the clearance already made by the snow-plows and sweeping-machines of the Fourth-avenue, the Broadway, and the two cross-town street railways, the centres of the thoroughfares bounding Union-square were clear of snow, but there were heavy banks piled alongside the tracks. The broad sidewalks, also, had been cleared, and their accumulations were added to the heavy masses along the curbing. In addition to this there was the comparatively clean and untrampled snow which covered the large spaces at the angles of the square, which made a very large, superficial area to be worked on by the shovelers, and rendered this section of the job a greater task than it seemed to be at a casual glance. The result was that the work was done slightingly, for the reason that the force assigned to it was insufficient. The greatest blunder or oversight was in not employing here a sufficient number of carts. The shovel men early in the day had surrounded the Lincoln statue with 50 pyramids of ice and snow, and these mounds were there, undisturbed, when the sun went down. To some extent the same state of affairs existed in the south-east corner of the square, around the Washington statue. On the Broadway line, west of the square, the cleaning was not attempted to be carried down to the pavement, but five or six inches of snow were scattered over the surface, apparently to avoid the necessity of carting it away. The plaza at the north side of the square was left almost untouched, and very little work was done on the Fourth-avenue side.

The section of Broadway from Seventeenth-street north to Twenty-third-street, and the open space in front of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel and around the Worth Monument, as far up as Twenty-sixth-street, were cleared of snow on Thursday and Friday nights of last week, and traffic is in no wise impeded in that limited neighborhood. Inspector Gunner estimates that the expense of yesterday's work will be fully $4,000. For this amount he has taken away about 11,000 loads of snow and ice, weighing 3,500 tons, and for the amount of work done the cost has been much less than in the Winter of 1877, when it took four days to clear Broadway, and 24,666 loads were removed at a cost of $12,526 64. The Inspector attributes this saving to the care in which the work was planned and laid out before the men began. To-day he will finish Broadway and then attack Fulton, Cortlandt, Dey, Warren, Leonard, Fourteenth, and Twenty-third streets, thus opening up certain cross streets for the use of heavily-loaded teams. He will leave the Bowery to the last, as the cleared car tracks in the middle give plenty of room for teams, and Chatham-street will not require his services, as the Third-Avenue Railroad Company are now clearing it for their own convenience.

DEATH OF A SEA CAPTAIN.

Capt. Jerome Caton, of the schooner W. G. R. Mowry, which arrived from Old Harbor yesterday, fell sick shortly after leaving that port. He died on the 9th inst., and was buried at sea. He was a native of Calais, Me.

MR. JAMES ORTON REPORTED MISSING.

Mr. James Orton, a son of the late William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, is missing from his home, No. 418 West Twenty-third-street. It is stated that the young man, who is a student at the Columbia College Law School, left home about 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, taking with him a present which he had purchased as a birth-day gift for his elder brother, intending to leave it at a jewelry store on Sixth-avenue to have his brother's initials engraved upon it. Since that time he has not been seen or heard from by any of his relatives or friends. Inquiries were made at the jewelry store Saturday night, and it was found that he had not been there. His relatives, becoming alarmed at his unaccountable absence, called at the Central Office yesterday, and had the records of arrests and accidents searched, but no trace of the missing man was discovered. A general alarm was sent by telegraph to all the Police stations in the City, giving a description of Mr. Orton and directing the Police to search for him. Young Orton is 19 years of age, and is said to be of very steady habits. His friends are utterly at a loss to account for his failure to return home.

IMPROVING A CITY'S GOVERNMENT.

A BILL TO REGULATE THE EXPENDITURES OF PASSAIC AND PROVIDE FOR PAYING ITS DEBT.

A number of the tax-payers of Passaic City, N. J., have taken steps to carry out Gov. McClellan's excellent advice on the subject of municipal retrenchment and reform as a necessary preliminary to the reduction of debt and taxation. Passaic has an assessed valuation of $2,928,000. Its bonded debt is $169,800, and its other obligations amount to about $40,000 more, making the total indebtedness about $209,000. The tax-rate last year was 2.17. A committee of citizens have had a bill prepared, which will be introduced in the Legislature this evening, looking to an improved municipal administration. The bill is, on its face, applicable to all cities of less than 5,000 inhabitants, (and there are 12 such miniature "cities" in New-Jersey, some of them having but 1,200 souls,) but is really limited to Passaic by certain qualifications. The present City Council and Board of Education consist each of nine members, three from each ward, elected annually. Hereafter they are to consist of two members from each ward, elected in alternate years for two years, whereby a concentration of responsibility will be secured, as well as a continuance of experienced men in office. By the new bill the members of both boards will have to be freeholders for a year before their election, and to have paid taxes on real estate at least three months before such election. If not so qualified their election will be void. The tax-rate for all merely local expenses, exclusive of the payment of any installment of bonds falling due, is limited to 1¼ per cent. on the valuations of the preceding year. The various appropriations may be altered by a three-fourths vote of the Council, but the aggregate amount of the appropriations is not to be exceeded. No money is to be expended in anticipation of the collection of taxes for any city purposes, except for the payment of debt or of interest, or in fulfilling contracts under seal, unless by a three-fourths vote of the Council. The increase of the bonded indebtedness of the city is absolutely prohibited. The greater part of the present city debt was incurred by reason of the non-collection of taxes and street assessments, now amounting to $157,000, but as the arrears of taxes and assessments have come in they have been used to meet current expenses—a practice true of most other cities in New-Jersey. The new bill provides that all collections of arrears of taxes and assessments shall be at once paid over to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to be by them reserved for, and applied exclusively to, the payment of the indebtedness incurred in consequence of such arrears. In order to remedy the general complaint of inequalities in assessments, prevalent in cities, it is provided that all the Assessors shall together constitute a board, and shall make their assessments according to uniform rules and regulations prescribed by the board, and a majority of the Assessors must certify to each other's assessments. Provision is also made for reducing the number and compensation of city officers. The revenue is also to be increased by raising the license fee to not less than $75, and it is provided that all receipts from licenses shall be appropriated, first, to the support of the poor, and, secondly, to the maintenance of a Police force. It is thought that the tax-payers may thus be wholly relieved from taxation for the poor and the Police.

Although this act is intended to affect Passaic City only, it is probable that the tax-payers of several other cities will seek to have its provisions applied to their overburdened municipalities, in order to secure the same relief which the Passaic people desire. This piecemeal municipal legislation is very unsatisfactory, but it is resulting in the building up of a series of general city laws for New-Jersey that in a few years may be consolidated into a codified system applicable to all the cities of the State.

MEANS FOR SAVING LIFE.

SOME RESULTS OF RECENT EXPERIMENTS—A REPORT TO THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

The Secretary of the Treasury applied to the Secretary of War, in the early part of 1875, for assistance in the prosecution of experiments for the improvement of the life-saving apparatus which was at that time under charge of Capt. J. H. Merryman, United States revenue marine. Lieut. D. A. Lyle, of the Ordnance Department, was specially assigned to the duty in addition to his regular duties at the National Armory, Springfield, Mass. The result of these experiments is embodied in a report recently made to Gen. Benét, Chief of Ordnance, by Lieut. Lyle. The Lieutenant began his experiments with a three-inch muzzle-loading rifled mortar, but this was found to be unsatisfactory, because the system of loading lacked simplicity, and the heated gas was liable to enter the axial cavity and burn off the line from the shell or blow off the cap. Then there was danger that wire ropes, whether composed of copper or iron, would not sustain the shock of the charge, or the twisting of the line due to the rotation of a projectile fired from a rifled gun. In consequence of these objections Lieut. Lyle determined to cut loose from rifled mortars and their appurtenances, and to try smooth-bore guns. Bronze guns of this kind were therefore selected, for the reason that guns made of that metal are not liable to burst, while the only external injury which they are liable to suffer is the breaking of the trunnions. Small charges only being used, there is no danger of excessive erosion, and the character of the metal makes it easy to keep the bore clean. The projectiles used in the experiments were modifications of Capt. Manby's shot, reduced in calibre and weight, and being carefully turned and finished to fit the bore of the gun accurately. The gun-carriages were made with wooden cheeks bound with iron. Navy cannon-powder was thought to be best adapted for the purpose, and the lines chosen were made of linen, as being preferable to hemp, and were attached to long wire shanks extending beyond the muzzles of the guns. In conducting the experiments, the best range secured was 694 2-3 yards, the maximum distance necessary for the requirements of the life-saving service along the coasts being 400 yards. It was found that projectiles carrying lines rarely take more than 8½ seconds in their flight, while from 5 to 15 seconds is all the allowance necessary for the lines to fall to the ground, something, however, depending upon the angle of elevation at which the gun is fired, and the weight of the line. From extreme examples it was seen that about 25 seconds is required to fire the piece and allow the shot to describe its trajectory and permit the line to settle upon the ground or in the water. Lieut. Lyle, accordingly, found that the gun or mortar, in case of a wreck, should be prepared for firing, and with lanyard stretched taut, the gunner should await a favorable lull of the wind, or the moment of least violence in the gale, and then to fire the piece without loss of time. Lieut. Lyle's report is embellished with over 50 plates and diagrams.

OCEAN STEAMERS IN A STORM.

VOYAGES OF THE NEVADA, ALGERIA, AND CELTIC—A GLITTERING SCENE AT SEA.

The steam-ship Nevada, of the Guion Line, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday, experienced extremely tempestuous weather during her voyage, but received no damages. She sailed from Liverpool, in company with the Algeria, of the Cunard Line, on Saturday, Jan. 4, and touched at Queenstown on the following afternoon. On the 7th a heavy south-west gale set in, and the head seas made it difficult for her to make any progress. Large quantities of water were shipped, and little, or no sail could be carried. The weather moderated somewhat on the 8th, but increased to a terrific gale on the following day, when it became necessary to haul the ship up to the sea. She was then making not more than three miles an hour. Hail squalls of great violence frequently passed over her. On the morning of the 11th the gale, which was accompanied by heavy rains, increased to a hurricane, and at midnight the squalls of hail, sleet, and snow were terrific. The weather continued very heavy until the 15th, when it became very cold, and the salt water as it broke over the sides froze on the snow which covered the spars, rigging, and decks until the steamer had the appearance of an iceberg. During the night the moon came out from behind a cloud, and, shining on the snow and ice, produced a scene of rare beauty. The spars and rigging glittered under the soft light thrown upon them; the blocks on the yard-arms glistened like jewels, and the ropes had the appearance of silk. Such of the passengers as were well enough to leave their berths came on deck to observe the spectacle. The weather continued severe until after the Banks of Newfoundland were passed.

The steam-ship Algeria, of the Cunard Line, which left in company with the Nevada, and arrived late Saturday evening, also encountered very heavy gales. During a terrible storm on the 11th a heavy sea broke over her starboard bulwarks, sweeping the deck and tearing away iron stanchions like so many laths. The starboard side of the bridge, one of the life-boats, the fore skylight and the fore companion were washed away, and one of the boats was stove in. An anchor broke loose and did considerable damage before it could be secured.

The Celtic, of the White Star Line, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday, had five or six days of very severe weather, but made a good passage. She had head gales and seas to contend with during this time, and shipped a great deal of water, but no accidents occurred.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Henry Adams, of Boston, is at the Brevoort House.

Paymaster A. J. Pritchard, United States Navy, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Gen. Charles E. Furlong, of Mississippi, is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Paymaster Lawrence G. Boggs, United States Navy, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Capt. H. W. Howgate, United States Army, and Lieut. W. H. Turner, United States Navy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

One hundred and twenty-five deaths were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics for the 24 hours ending at noon yesterday. Fourteen were from scarlet fever, and four from diphtheria.

During a fight at No. 293 Bowery early yesterday morning, George Vetter, of No. 275 East Tenth-street, was knocked down by a stranger, and received a severe scalp wound. He was attended by Police Surgeon Maclay, and went home.

Prof. D. L. Ventura will deliver five lectures at No. 11 East Fourteenth-street on the evenings of Jan. 27 and 29, and Feb. 3, 5, and 10, respectively. The lectures are collectively entitled "From Italy to America," and are described as an "unedited novel."

On Saturday evening the residence of Mr. B. D. McCahill, No. 256 East Forty-ninth-street, was entered by sneak-thieves and robbed of jewelry and wearing apparel valued at $100. Sneak-thieves also visited the residence of Mr. Myron Spear, in East Fifty-eighth-street, and carried off silverware valued at $79.

The opening game of the Brunswick and Balke tournament will be played to-night in the great hall of Cooper Institute, between Messrs. Albert Garnier and Jacob Schaefer, two of the strongest contestants entered. The game will be French carom, 600 points up, and will be begun promptly at 8 o'clock. A large attendance of lady spectators is expected. The new international rules will be signed by the competitors this afternoon.

The Bradstreet Company has issued a very large folio volume of commercial reports, giving the names and standing of bankers, merchants, manufacturers, and others doing business in this country and Canada. These names are arranged by States, cities, towns, &c., the nearest banks and telegraph and railway stations are given, and good compilations are furnished of the collection laws of the various States and Provinces. The volume will prove of use to every business man.

Godfrey Hunter, the colored sailor, who was arrested on Saturday on the arrival of the barkentine Samos, from Trieste, at the instance of his Captain, William Hanrihan, who charged him with an attempt at murder, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, in the Tombs Police Court. The magistrate decided that, as the assault was committed on the high seas, he had no jurisdiction in the matter, and he directed the prisoner to be handed over to the Federal authorities.

BROOKLYN.

During a quarrel Saturday night between Michael Kane, a laborer, residing at No. 204 Tillary-street, and his wife, the former struck the latter on the head with a bar of iron, inflicting a severe wound. Kane was arrested, and locked up in the First Precinct Station-house. He will be arraigned before Justice Walsh to-day for trial on a charge of felonious assault.

Hugh Nolan, who has occupied the house No. 46 Dykeman-street for the past 15 years, was served with a warrant Saturday afternoon, issued by Justice Ferry, on complaint of Noel B. Sanborn, the owner of the premises, who charges him with being a "squatter." Sanborn wants possession of the property, and, as Nolan refused to vacate the premises when notified to do so, the owner applied to the court for redress.

Henry Gibbons, who was locked up in the Tenth Precinct Station-house late Friday night, supposed to be insane, and removed to the City Hospital Saturday morning, died yesterday afternoon. The man slipped and fell on the ice previous to being placed in the station-house, and when examined by a physician, a depression was found in the back of his head. The physician thinks that Gibbons' skull was fractured. Coroner Simms will hold an inquest.

ANECDOTES OF GRANT IN DUBLIN.

From the London World, Jan. 8.

The Dublin banquet to Gen. Grant was necessarily on Friday night, consequently the new Lord Mayor, Sir John Barrington, had a difficulty to contend with, as I need hardly say the heretics present were in the minority. However, the big knight was quite equal to the emergency; the *menu* was emphatically marine, and from the oysters and turtle to the anchovy toast a delicate consideration was shown for both the appetites and consciences of his guests. The General's peculiarly reticent, reserved manner seems to have greatly impressed his Irish friends. The ancient manuscripts in Trinity College are displayed for him on a table; but, as one of the Fellows says mournfully, he pays no more attention to them "than if they were a row of old boots in a pantry." And at another scientific institution a garrulous old custodian of certain preciosities is introduced; tells of his visit to America long ago; how he is "bound to it" by bonds and ties and sympathies, and heaven knows what else, and how he means one day to go there again. "How long since you were in America?" says the little heavy man, looking out of his keen gray eyes. "Fifty years ago. Ah, yes! and I'm sure that is my next voyage—" "Yes, Sir; you'll find the country considerably changed. Good day," says the General dryly, and cuts short the session. One thing only seemed to awaken his interest. In the Royal Irish Academy there is preserved Wolfe's original manuscript of the "Burial of Sir John Moore," and the General stops short before it and reads it deliberately from beginning to end.

THE NATIONAL BANKS OF MAINE.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, Jan. 18.

The national banks of Maine the past year certainly have not earned their stockholders 5 per cent. interest—(after taxes were paid)—that is, in 1878 the savings banks of Maine made at least as large dividends, on an average, as the national banks of the State. One national bank in Bangor has just closed up its affairs, and another is about doing so. One or two national banks in this vicinity passed the July dividend, and very many of the banks of the State have passed at least one dividend of the year 1878. One of the Waterville banks has passed three semi-annual dividends within three years, paying one year only 3 per cent., and the other two years 4 per cent. In fact, the Maine banks come about 7 per cent. short of earning "double" interest, and upward of 12 per cent. short of "triple" interest. Of course, under the law which requires 10 per cent. of net earnings to be reserved for the contingencies of losses, all the old banks, which have not have had heavy losses, now, have a good surplus. But as the stock has changed hands considerably during the past five years, many of the present stockholders own their stock at 125 or upward, so that a dividend even of 10 per cent. on a share, after taxes are paid, does not net them over 6 per cent. interest on their investment.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Algeria, from Liverpool.—L. A. Argenti, L. B. Baldwin, H. Binnington, Dr. E. A. Bogue, Capt. Boomer, W. B. Bourn, A. Bremner, A. L. Brown, J. W. Campbell, R. Chapin, J. H. Cordell, G. B. Davison, R. Dudgeon, R. Dudgeon, Jr., F. Dudgeon, William Dudgeon, Miss Dudgeon, Henry N. Eldershaw, Col. Charles Fairchild, Mrs. Fairchild, G. E. Height, Miss B. Haslam, W. E. Johnston, Godfrey Kelsey, David Kerr, William Lee, Antino F. Leuis, Rev. W. Knox Little, Rev. John B. Morgan, Capt. J. G. Moses, P. M. Nairn, J. D. Philbrick, LL. D., B. H. Plummer, Henry Rankin, S. A. Read, A. Ramsey, John Buckley Sharp, H. Shroder, H. Simmins, Jr., Major Solloway, Mrs. Solloway, Master Herbert Solloway, Master Lloyd Solloway, S. B. Solomon, Grant Thorburn, Robert A. Turner, A. Weinberg, James H. Whitney, A. B. Williams, W. H. Wing, C. H. Johnson, Miss M. A. Kelly.

In steam-ship Celtic, from Liverpool.—A. Arons, S. Blumenthal, Miss Brocklehurst, Miss M. Brocklehurst, John Campbell, Robert Cummings, John Clay, R. Carrie, Andrew Crawford, Mrs. A. M. Day, Master M. G. Day and infant, A. M. Donaldson, Mr. Ferguson, Charles H. Foster, A. D. Fiske, Miss Green, Lieut. F. V. Greene, United States Army, Mrs. A. M. Hall, Henry Hemingway, Thomas Hope, J. Henderson, R. C. Hamilton, J. H. Iselin, Mrs. J. H. Iselin, Miss Iselin, Master Iselin, Miss Iselin, A. Kactor, A. Lamarche, Gus. Loeb, O. Loger, S. Lewey, T. B. Lane, E. Mackintosh, E. A. Morrison, S. F. Mackinnon, Mrs. Price, Miss Florence Prior, George Grant Peterkin, J. A. Robertson, J. B. Robertson, Miss G. Ryder, Maurits Salin, A. Stephin, J. B. Sutherland, G. W. Stewart, J. S. Trotter, Mrs. J. D. Woodward, Morris Woolger, J. B. Walker, F. Wyld, Mr. Brooks, Mr. Thalman, Mr. Wolf, Mr. Ryan.

In steam-ship Nevada, from Liverpool.—M. T. Stone, Miss M. Smyth, H. Vervetts, W. Hayton, E. Petrie, F. Beesley, James Martin, J. W. Rideout, Abraham Brest, Leonard Ebensay.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:20 | Sun sets.....5:03 | Moon rises...6:02

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook..6:23	Gov. Island...7:12	Hell Gate....8:34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..............SUNDAY, JAN. 19.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Celtic, (Br.,) Gleadell, Liverpool Jan. 7, and Queenstown 8th, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis.

Steam-ship Nevada, (Br.,) Rigby, Liverpool Jan. 4, and Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Nereus, Hallett, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. F. Dimock.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Lawson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

United States frigate Marion, Commander Bradford, Ville Franche, via St. Thomas, Jan. 13.

Ship Atalanta, (Norw.,) Christiansen, Rotterdam 46 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Ship Wellington, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Irvine, London 77 ds., in ballast to Jas. W. Elwell & Co.

Ship Vancouver, (of Halifax,) Carver, Antwerp Nov. 24, in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Ship Champion, (of Liverpool,) Cook, Calcutta Sept. 6, with mdse. to W. R. Cooper, Jr.—vessel to Arkell, Tufts & Co.

Bark Columbia, (Norw.,) Larsen, Valencia 62 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co. Anchored at Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Ben. Masuranic, (Aust.,) Medanich, Dunkirk 59 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Veneranda, (Norw.,) Piersen, St. Malo 60 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Kaistad, (Norw.,) Olsen, Leith 64 ds., in ballast to Benham & Boyesen.

Bark Lottie Stewart, (of St. John, N. B.,) Taylor, Bordeaux Dec. 3, in ballast to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Navigator, (Norw.,) Sonnesen, Waterford 60 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Mistletoe, (of St. John, N. B.,) Delap, Rotterdam 54 ds., in ballast to Jas. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Strelsund, (Ger.,) Oehlberg, London 60 ds., in ballast to Dill & Rademan.

Bark Addie E. Sleeper, (of Rockland,) Wiley, Aspinwall Dec. 9, via Newport Jan. 13, with railroad iron to B. F. Metcalf & Co.

Bark Commerzienrath Rodbertus, (Ger.,) Schermberg, Gloucester 59 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Agostino Repetto, (Ital.,) Dunkirk 49 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Emilie Marie, (Norw.,) Olsen, Fleetwood 58 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Lawra, (Norw.,) Larsen, Plymouth 56 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Nagoeid, (Aust.,) Mattiatich, Havre 60 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Tolomo, (Aust.,) Cosulich, Gergenti 54 ds., with sulphur to order—vessel to John C. Seager.

Bark Kong Carl, (Norw.,) Nellsen, Hull 56 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Truro, (of St. John, N. B.,) Burris, Havre 49 ds., in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Amor, (Ital.,) Mossato, Dunkirk 56 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Vela, (Aust.,) Lominich, Smyrna 180 ds., with licorice-root to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Francisco, (Ital.,) Totaro, Smyrna Aug. 21, and Messina Sept. 13, with licorice-root to order—vessel to master.

Brig Pearl, (of New-Haven,) Brightman, Trinidad 25 ds., in ballast to D. Trowbridge & Co.

Brig M. C. Haskell, (of Rockland,) Haskell, Navassa 25 ds., with phosphate rock to M. P. Brown.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, moderate, N. N. W.; cloudy; at City Island, N. W.; cloudy.

SPOKEN.

Ship Champion, Sept. 18, lat. 6 N., lon. 28 E., ship Latona, (Br.,) from Penang for London; Oct. 24, no lat., &c., ship Lanarkshire, (Br.,) from Rangoon for Glasgow; Nov. 8, lat. 35 S., lon. 29 49 E., ship Tallisman, (Br.,) from Calcutta for London; no date, lat. 7 N., lon. 25 48, bark Valentine (Fr.,) from San Francisco for Falmouth; Dec. 12, lat. 22 28, lon. 58, bark Camilla, (Ger.,) from London for New-York.

United States frigate Marion, Dec. 25, lat. 20 22, lon. 26 48, bark Gemsbok, hence for Zanzibar.

GERMAN-AMERICAN

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

Office, No. 179 Broadway,

CASH CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS,

Invested in United States Registered Bonds.

STATEMENT, JANUARY 1, 1879:

ASSETS.

United States Bonds	$1,584,420 00
Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds	32,000 00
Rhode Island State 6 per cent. Bonds	54,000 00
Rochester City Water Loan Bonds, 7 per cent.	44,000 00
Buffalo City Loan Bonds, 7 per cent.	27,000 00
Yonkers City Bonds, 7 per cent.	23,000 00
Central Pacific 1st Mortgage Railway Bonds	63,000 00
Union Pacific 1st Mortgage Railway Bonds	43,000 00
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific 6 per cent. Railway Bonds	53,000 00
New-York Central R. R. 6 per cent. Bonds	52,000 00
Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York R. R. Bonds, 1st Mortgage	20,000 00
New-York and Harlem R. R. Stock	70,000 00
Loans on Call, (Secured by U. S. Bonds, $148,380)	123,800 00
Agency Cash in course of transmission	76,973 07
Premiums due on Policies, New-York Office	18,348 91
Cash in Banks	146,375 89
Cash in Office	2,069 86
TOTAL ASSETS	$2,471,780 73
Cash Capital	$1,000,000 00
Losses in process of adjustment	76,856 99
Reserve for Reinsurance	560,340 81
Commissions, &c.	19,634 39
NET SURPLUS	815,048 54
	$2,471,780 73

EMIL OELBERMANN, President.

JAMES A. SILVEY, Sec'y. JOHN W. MURRAY, Vice-Pres't.

Branch Offices, Corner 14th-st. and 4th-av. and 27 Pearl-st.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY,

OF LONDON.

37 and 39 Wall-Street.

Capital paid up in Cash	$1,250,000 00
Reserve for all Liabilities, including Reinsurance	2,143,300 55
Net Fire Surplus	2,293,106 55
Fire Assets	$5,686,407 10
Subscribed Capital, for which the Stockholders are personally liable, not yet called in	$11,250,000 00

UNITED STATES BRANCH.

ALFRED PELL, Manager.

Reserve for Total Liabilities, including Reinsurance in United States	$581,393 13
Net Surplus	912,652 92
Assets held in the United States	$1,494,046 05
Income in 1878	$940,942 60
Expenditures in 1878	676,774 29
Surplus income in the United States	$264,168 31

CHARLES SEWALL, Assistant Manager.

WESTCHESTER

FIRE

Insurance Company,

NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

ABSTRACT FROM STATEMENT JAN. 1, 1879.

Capital Paid Up..........$300,000

All Invested in U. S. Reg. Bonds at Par.

ASSETS.

U. S. Registered Bonds	$519,792 75
Bonds & Mortgages	165,450 00
Collateral Loans	8,600 00
Real Estate	33,707 42
Stocks and Bonds	6,225 00
Uncollected Premiums at Home Office	6,819 40
Agency Balances in Course of Transmission	55,961 61
Cash on Hand and in Bank	38,982 02
Interest and Rent Due	6,296 40
Total	$832,765 61

LIABILITIES.

(Real and Contingent.)

Losses in Process of Adjustment	$47,753 00
Reserve for Unearned Premiums	302,959 50
Reserve for other Claims	6,434 24
Net Surplus as Regards Policy-Holders	475,618 87
Total	$832,765 61

A Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. is payable at New-York office on and after Feb. 1, 1879.

GEO. R. CRAWFORD, President.
JOHN E. MARSHALL, Vice-President.
WILLIAM H. BOWNE, Treasurer.
JOHN Q. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

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R. H. MACY & CO

14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

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SILK HOSE,

$1 19 PER PAIR.

IN OUR ZEPHYR

WORSTED

DEPARTMENT WE LEAD IN PRICE AND QUANTITY, OUR OUNCE BEING A FULL OUNCE OF 40 SKEINS, INSTEAD OF HALF AN OUNCE OF 20 SKEINS.

OUR HOUSE-FURNISHING AND

CHINA

DEPARTMENTS PRESENT UNEQUALED ATTRACTIONS, EMBRACING EVERY ARTICLE NECESSARY TO THE HOUSEKEEPER'S WANTS. GREAT REDUCTION IN DECORATED CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

WE DISPLAY A VERY LARGE LINE OF

TRUNKS

AND TRAVELING BAGS, ADAPTED TO EVERY REQUIREMENT, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

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